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## Kissinger Declares 'Peace Is at Hand'; Hanoi Wants the Signing Next Tuesday



Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger during hour-long White House briefing session on Vietnam yesterday.

### Reds Claim U.S. Has Delayed Pact Twice Negotiation Session Necessary, He Says

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI)—North Vietnam said today that the United States, after consultation with South Vietnam, has refused to sign the agreement reached to end the Vietnam war.

In an official declaration at the weekly peace talks, the North Vietnamese said that a document titled "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring the Peace in Vietnam" was to have been signed today, but that the United States asked that the signing be put off first until Monday, then until Tuesday.

After Hanoi accepted these two delays, North Vietnam said, the United States, "invoking difficulties encountered in Saigon," asked for new negotiations with Hanoi, and "refused to discuss what had already been agreed to and the dates fixed."

This U.S. request for new negotiations was made three days ago, on the day U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger returned

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger declared today that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam and said an agreement to end the war could be signed "within a matter of weeks or less."

North Vietnam earlier today announced that it had reached an agreement with the United States to end the war by Oct. 31.

Mr. Kissinger told a White House news briefing that only one more negotiating session "lasting no more than three or four days" was needed to nail down final details.

This raised the prospect of a Vietnam peace settlement by Nov. 7, the U.S. election day.

Several hours after Mr. Kissinger's briefing, President Nixon said tonight that he is confident that differences blocking a final Vietnam peace settlement "can and will be worked out."

Speaking for the first time publicly about what he termed "a significant breakthrough" in the Vietnam negotiations, Mr. Nixon told an airport rally in Huntington, W. Va., "I am confident we will succeed in achieving our objective... peace with honor and not peace with surrender in Vietnam."

Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, who conducted secret meetings with Communist representatives in Paris over a four-year span, said most major provisions of a peace settlement already have been agreed to.

After the final session with Hanoi's negotiators, which may come next week, there could be a prompt cease-fire followed by withdrawal of all U.S. troops within 60 days and a simultaneous prisoner exchange, Mr. Kissinger said.

He confirmed that the nine-point agreement Hanoi disclosed earlier today was essentially correct but he rejected North Vietnamese charges that the United States was delaying signing the pact by next Tuesday, Oct. 31.

"Not Be Stamped" "We will not be stamped into an agreement until its provisions are right," said Mr. Kissinger. "We will not be deflected from an agreement if its provisions are considered right."

The Radio Hanoi statement said that after there had been agreement on various earlier dates for putting into effect stages of the pact, the United States "put forth" last Friday, Oct. 20, another schedule: end of U.S. bombing and mining of the North last Monday, Oct. 23; initiating of the text in Hanoi the next day, and formal signing by the foreign ministers of the two countries in Paris, next Tuesday, Oct. 31.

The radio said that North Vietnam, "with its good will, again agreed to the U.S. proposal while stressing that the U.S. should not under any pretext change the agreed schedule."

But last Monday, the radio said, the United States, contrary to its pledges, demanded that the negotiations be continued for resolving new problems.

"This behavior of the U.S. side," the radio said, "has brought about a very serious situation, which threatens to jeopardize the signing of the agreement."

But Mr. Kissinger said that Hanoi's assumption that Oct. 31 was a firm date for signing the accord was based upon a misunderstanding.

The United States agreed only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



North Vietnam delegate Xuan Thuy in Paris yesterday.

### Germany's End 3-Day Talks, Agreement Still Not Achieved

By Joe Alex Morris

ONN, Oct. 26.—West Germany's condemned East German "murder machines" now being sold along the border between two states and said they were lagrant contradiction to efforts to normalize relations.

The machines are self-triggered devices that hurl steel splinters anyone trying to climb the mesh fence separating the Germans. So far, according to Ministry of Interior German officials, they have been installed about 35 miles of border and is continuing to extend them.

A political opposition here that "murder machines" and red that they make a farce the government's efforts to ore relations with East Germany. The two states are now ae final throes of working a basic treaty to govern their ony and pave the way for entry into the United Na-

### Brandt Is Ahead In German Poll

BONN, Oct. 26 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition leads the opposition Christian Democratic Union by seven percentage points in a public opinion poll published today, 24 days before the parliamentary elections.

The popularity poll gave Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats 46 percent and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's Free Democratic party 3 percent for a coalition total of 53 percent.

The Christian Democrats had 45 percent and other parties not represented in the federal parliament had 3 percent.

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### Cairo Official Wounded by Letter-Bomb

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—An Egyptian security officer was severely injured when a letter-bomb exploded at Cairo Airport today, the Palestine news agency (WAPA) reported here.

The officer was suspicious of three letters addressed to the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Cairo and to two al-Fatah leaders. He took them outside the airport terminal building to examine them, the agency said.

One of the letters exploded, blowing off one of the security officer's hands and inflicting other injuries.

The agency said that the letters were posted in Yugoslavia.

Another letter-bomb sent to an al-Fatah leader from Yugoslavia was detected Tuesday and dismantled harmlessly in Cairo. al-Fatah is the biggest Palestinian military organization.

Yesterday, eight persons were injured when letter-bombs and booby-trapped parcels exploded in Lebanon and Libya.

One of the booby-trapped packages which exploded in Beirut was addressed to a Palestinian described by guerrilla sources as a sympathizer with al-Fatah.

The letter-bombs seriously wounded a postman and a secretary as morning mail was being sorted out in Beirut yesterday. Three other persons were slightly injured in two separate blasts.

In Tripoli, Libya, the secretary of the PLO office was blinded by a parcel bomb. Two other persons, a Palestinian and a Libyan, were also injured in the blast.

In Algiers, a PLO member was injured when he opened a booby-trapped parcel Tuesday night.

### Cairo to Rely Anew on Russia; Sadek Quits as Military Chief

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—President Anwar Sadat last night obtained from Egypt's political leadership a mandate to continue a policy of guarded cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Today, Mr. Sadat announced he had accepted the resignation of Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek as commander-in-chief of the country's armed forces. Gen. Sadek, who was instrumental in the ouster of Soviet military presence from Egypt last July, also abandoned his posts as vice-premier, war minister and minister of military production.

Mr. Sadat gave no explanation for Gen. Sadek's resignation.

In an unusual closed-door meeting last night, Mr. Sadat told 600 members of the ruling party and parliament that it was up to them to decide whether Egypt should continue to rely primarily on Soviet support or should end its cooperation with Moscow. He put the question to the leaders after Premier Anis Sadek had given them a detailed report on his recent visit to the Soviet capital.

An animated discussion followed. According to informed sources, the large majority of those who spoke favored continued cooperation with the Soviet Union. But many who took this stand combined it with criticism of what they called Moscow's lukewarm attitude.

A small number of members of the group went as far as to advocate a complete break with Moscow, the sources said.

Mr. Sadat told the group that there was little hope in the future



Mohammed Sadek

### 9-Point Peace Formula

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The terms of the nine-point agreement between North Vietnam and the United States ending the Vietnam war, as reported by Radio Hanoi:

1. The United States recognizes the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.
2. A cease-fire in South Vietnam within 24 hours of the signing of a treaty. An end to U.S. bombing and mining of North Vietnam. Withdrawal of American troops and "foreign" allies from South Vietnam. A ban on foreign troops or advisers in South Vietnam, and on the introduction of new weapons except as exchange for those damaged.
3. Return of all prisoners of war, to be carried out simultaneously with U.S. troop withdrawal.
4. Free and democratic elections in South Vietnam under international supervision. The establishment of a three-part "National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord" coalition to oversee the cease-fire, demobilize armed forces and organize the election.
5. Reunification of Vietnam "step by step through peaceful means."
6. A four-party military commission of South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, North Vietnam and the United States. A two-party military commission of the Viet Cong and South Vietnam. The setting up of an international commission with unstated duties, apparently to oversee the cease-fire. The convening within 30 days of an international "guarantee conference."
7. Mutual respect for the national rights of Cambodia and Laos. Non-interference in the affairs of these two countries and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and Laos. Cambodia and Laos must settle their own internal affairs.
8. The establishment of a "new, equal and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam and the United States." The United States will help in postwar reconstruction in North Vietnam and "throughout Indochina."
9. The treaty is effective on signing, and will be "strictly implemented" by all parties. Two schedules leading to the signing of the treaty are listed—the first proposed by North Vietnam, which would have halted bombing Oct. 18 and had the treaty signed in Paris Oct. 26. The second, requested by the United States, would have halted bombing Oct. 22 and have the treaty signed Oct. 31.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Thieu Is Silent, Truce Preparations Continue

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—South Vietnam went ahead with preparations for a possible cease-fire today amid general silence about reports of a peace agreement between the United States and North Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met twice, sources here said, but no information was made public.

One meeting preceded and the other followed the Hanoi radio's surprise announcement of an agreement between the United States and North Vietnam to end the fighting in Indochina and reorganize the government of South Vietnam.

The broadcast said that the agreement was now scheduled to be signed in Paris next Tuesday and that Hanoi expected the United States to follow that schedule despite its "difficulties in Saigon."

An apparent reference to the refusal of the Thieu government to accept the terms of the settlement.

No Comment by Thieu

Spokesmen for Mr. Thieu and for the Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the Hanoi broadcast, saying that they had not had enough time to analyze it. Several hours after the Hanoi statement, diplomats and journalists here were still scrambling for copies of the English text.

The Saigon radio said in a commentary tonight that "self-determination of the Vietnamese people cannot result from a secret agreement.... America and North Vietnam cannot solve anything for South Vietnam." This has been the position of the government throughout the latest round of peace negotiations.

The Thieu government is devoting much of its energy to shoring up its military and political position throughout the country in anticipation of a cease-fire. It is widely regarded here as a beginning, not an end, of the struggle with the Communists for control, and Mr. Thieu is calling for increased military and political vigilance during the truce period.

The Ministry of Economy has ordered two million meters of cloth to make South Vietnamese flags. In a nationwide television address Tuesday in which he reiterated his opposition to North Vietnam's peace terms, President Thieu called on the people to display the flag in a show of loyalty that would counter Communist claims to control the majority of the population.

House-to-House Drive

Sources here said policemen and village and hamlet chiefs were going house-to-house in the communities around Saigon today, urging people to acquire flags and display them.

There are reports that the Viet Cong have been making the same appeal.

Even before the Hanoi broadcast—which said that the peace agreement was originally scheduled for Oct. 22—there had been reports that the Viet Cong were making the same appeal.

• Communists stage 113 attacks in 24 hours, most since Tet offensive. Story on Page 2.

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# Text of Hanoi's Statement

TOKYO (AP)—The text of the statement issued by the North Vietnamese government on the peace negotiations with the United States:

Following years of a glorious resistance war of our armed forces and people in both zones, the United States had to stop in October 1968 the bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and accept the holding of a four-party conference on Vietnam in Paris. That situation opened up prospects for restoring peace in Vietnam.

The Nixon administration chose, however, to embark on the path of Vietnamization of the war and negotiation from a position of strength. As a result, the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam dragged on, was intensified and expanded, and the Vietnam peace negotiations could not make any progress.

Over the past four years, the valiant and undaunted Vietnamese people have stepped up their just struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and have recorded unprecedented victories, especially in the spring, thus inflicting a very important setback on the "Vietnamization" policy.

At the same time, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has constantly shown its serious attitude and good will in the search for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem on a basis guaranteeing the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

In full agreement with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has held private meetings with the U.S. government with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

But all September 1972, the negotiations on the Vietnam problem had remained without result.

## New Initiative

With a view to making the negotiations progress, at the private meeting on Oct. 8, 1972, the D.R.V.N. side took a new, extremely important initiative: it put forward a draft "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam," and proposed that the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with the concurrence of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and the government of the United States of America, with the concurrence of the government of the Republic of Vietnam, immediately agreed upon and sign this agreement to rapidly restore peace in Vietnam.

In that draft agreement, the D.R.V.N. side proposed a cessation of the war throughout Vietnam, a cease-fire in South Vietnam, an end to all U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops of the United States and those of the foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam, and the return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties. From the end of the war, the government formed after free and democratic general elections, the two present administrations in South Vietnam will remain in existence with their respective domestic and external functions.

These two administrations shall immediately hold consultations with a view to the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, achieving national concord, ensuring the democratic liberties of the South Vietnamese people, and forming an administration of national concord which shall have the task of promoting the South Vietnamese people's implementation of the signed agreements and organizing general elections in South Vietnam within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

Thus the Vietnam problem will be settled in two stages in accordance with the oft-expressed desire of the American side: the first stage will include a cessation of the war in Vietnam, a cease-fire in South Vietnam, a cessation of the U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam and an agreement on the principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination; in the second stage, the two South Vietnamese parties will settle together the internal matters of South Vietnam. The D.R.V.N. side proposed that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States sign this agreement by mid-October, 1972.

## Issues Summarized

The main issues of the agreement which have been agreed upon may be summarized as follows:

1) The United States respects the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.

2) Twenty-four hours after the signing of the agreement, a cease-fire shall be observed throughout South Vietnam. The United States will stop all its military activities, and end the bombing and mining in North Vietnam. Within 60 days there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops and military personnel of the United States and those of the



MEANWHILE—In Vietnam, the war goes on. Here, two soldiers use a shrine for cover Thursday as they fire at Communist troops in Phu Chanh, 11 miles from Saigon.

foreign countries allied with the United States and with the Republic of Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material into South Vietnam. The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacements of armaments, munitions, and war material that have been worn out or damaged after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece for piece of similar characteristics and properties. The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

3) The return of all captured and detained personnel of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with the U.S. troops' withdrawal.

4) The principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination are as follows: The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision; the United States is not committed to any political tendency or to any personality in South Vietnam, and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon; national reconciliation and concord will be achieved, the democratic liberties of the people ensured; an administrative structure called the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments will be set up to promote the implementation of the signed agreements by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the government of the Republic of Vietnam and to organize the general elections, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower level; the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation; among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce the military numbers on both sides and to demobilize the troops being reduced; the two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and will do their utmost to accomplish this within three months after the cease-fire comes into effect.

5) The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means.

6) There will be formed a four-party joint military commission, and a joint military commission of the two South Vietnamese parties.

7) An international commission of control and supervision shall be established. An international guarantee conference on Vietnam will be convened within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

8) The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America, and the government of the Republic of Vietnam shall strictly respect the Cambodian and Laos peoples' fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos, i.e. the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of these countries. They shall respect the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the government of the United States of America and the government of the Republic of Vietnam undertake to refrain

from using the territory of Cambodia and the territory of Laos to encroach on the sovereignty and security of other countries. Foreign countries shall put an end to all military activities in Laos and Cambodia, totally withdraw from and refrain from reintroducing into these two countries troops, military advisers and military personnel, armaments, munitions and war material.

The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

## Basis of Respect

The problems existing between the three Indochinese countries shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

With the ending of the war, the restoration of peace in Vietnam will create conditions for establishing a new, equal, and mutually beneficial relationship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States. The United States will contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and throughout Indochina.

9) This agreement shall come into force as of its signing. It will be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

The two parties have also agreed on a schedule for the signing of the agreement. On Oct. 9, 1972, at the proposal of the U.S. side, it was agreed that on Oct. 18, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, and on Oct. 19, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 26, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris.

On Oct. 11, 1972, the U.S. side proposed the following change to the schedule: on Oct. 21, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 22, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi, on Oct. 30, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam agreed to the new U.S. schedule.

## Schedule Change

On Oct. 20, 1972, under the pretext that there still remained a number of unagreed points, the U.S. side again put forth another schedule: on Oct. 23, 1972, the United States would stop the bombing and mining in North Vietnam, on Oct. 24, 1972, the two parties would initial the text of the agreement in Hanoi; on Oct. 31, 1972, the foreign ministers of the two countries would formally sign the agreement in Paris. Despite the fact that the U.S. side had changed many times what had been agreed upon, the D.R.V.N. side with its good will again agreed to the U.S. proposal while stressing that the U.S. side should not under any pretext change the agreed schedule.

Thus, by Oct. 22, 1972, the D.R.V.N. side and the U.S. side had agreed both on the full text of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" and on the schedule to be observed for the formal signing of the agreement on Oct. 31, 1972. Obviously, the two sides had agreed upon an agreement of extremely important significance, which meets the wishes of the peoples in Vietnam, the United States and the world.

But on Oct. 23, 1972, contrary to its pledges, the U.S. side again referred to difficulties in the negotiations and demanded that the negotiations be continued for resolving new problems, and did not say anything about the implementation of its commitments under the agreed schedule. This behavior of the U.S. side has brought about a very serious situation which

threatens to jeopardize the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam."

## Pretext for Delay

The so-called difficulties in Saigon represent a mere pretext to delay the implementation of the U.S. commitments, because it is public knowledge that the Saigon administration has been rigged up and fostered by the United States. With a mercenary army equipped and paid by the United States, this administration is a tool for carrying out the neo-colonialist policy and the "Vietnamization" policy of the United States in violation of the South Vietnamese people's national rights. It is an instrument for the United States to sabotage all peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The above shows that the Nixon administration is not negotiating with a serious attitude and good will in order to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. All it is doing in fact is to drag out the talks so as to deceive public opinion and to cover up its scheme of maintaining the Saigon puppet administration for the purposes of continued war of aggression in Vietnam and Indochina. The Nixon administration must bear before the people of the United States and the world responsibility for delaying the signing of the agreement and thus prolonging the war in Vietnam.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam demands its duty to bring the present situation with respect to the private meetings between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States to the notice of our countrymen and fighters throughout the country, and peoples in the world and the United States so that the truth may be known. This information is in the interest of peace and will in no way affect the negotiations, the two parties have agreed upon the text of the agreement and the schedule for its signing. While pointing to the above situation, the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam strictly holds to the undertaking between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States to the effect that no change should be brought to the agreed text of the agreement and that the date scheduled for its signing is Oct. 31, 1972.

The government of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Vietnam strongly denounces the Nixon administration's lack of good will and seriousness. It firmly demands that the U.S. government respond to its good will, keep its commitments, and sign on Oct. 31, 1972, the agreement whose text has been agreed upon with a view to ending the war, restoring peace in Vietnam, contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world, thus meeting the desire of the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peoples around the world.

Throughout the country, we want peace in independence and freedom. We are animated with good will. But the U.S. imperialists still nurture the design of conquering the southern part of our country, turning it into a new-type colony and a military base of the United States, and perpetrating the partition of our country. We had rather sacrifice everything than submit. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom!

For the independence and freedom of our fatherland, for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world, we are fighting and defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Ours is a position of victory, of initiative, which is increasingly improving. The position of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is one of defeat, passivity and decline.

More than ever, our countrymen and fighters throughout the country are enhancing their resolve to make us one nation to have all hardships and sacrifices, to do their utmost to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, to persist in, and step up the fight on the three fronts — military, political and diplomatic — until these lofty objectives have been achieved, to liberate the South to defend and build the Socialist North and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, and inflict a total defeat on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

## History of Struggle

Our people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression is a just one. The strength of our unity is invincible. We have traditions of valiant and undaunted struggle against the aggressors. Moreover, our people enjoy the sympathy and great support of the fraternal Socialist countries and the progressive people around the world.

"We will win!"

The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on the governments and peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal Socialist countries, of the peace and justice-loving countries, the international organizations, the American people, and the peoples around the world, which have been wholeheartedly supporting the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression, to wage a resolute struggle to urge the U.S. government to carry out immediately what has been agreed upon between the United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam so as to rapidly end the war and restore peace in Vietnam. The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam calls on all brothers and friends around the five continents to extend even stronger support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's just struggle until total victory.

The three peoples of Indochina will win!

Hanoi, Oct. 26, 1972 ...

one grenade when she saw she was about to be captured. Police said they also seized documents calling for increased Communist activity in Danang for a period running until 11 a.m. Saturday when the documents said, a cease-fire was expected to be signed.

A grenade went off in a Danang intersection yesterday, killing four persons and wounding 35, police said.

In other action:

• A South Vietnamese battalion commander died when his jeep hit a mine yesterday near Xuan Loc, 45 miles northeast of Saigon.

• South Vietnamese reported killing 30 Communists while losing 14 dead in an attack near Cai Lay, 48 miles southwest of Saigon.

• In the hamlet of Binh Lam, 100 miles east of Saigon, Saigon spokesmen said, Communists gathered the villagers together and told them not to leave because a critical period was coming soon — an apparent reference to an impending cease-fire.

The Communists held the village for nearly eight hours before they were blasted out by air and artillery strikes and regional force troops, the spokesmen said. The South Vietnamese claimed killing 41 North Vietnamese at a cost of six government troops dead and 14 wounded.

• Military forces said a U.S. helicopter was shot down today six miles north of Quang Ngai City, 318 miles north of Saigon, killing the door-gunner. The sources said the pilot escaped and was rescued.

# Kissinger Says 'Peace Is at Hand'

(Continued from Page 1)

to "make a major effort" to conclude the complex negotiations by that time, but had made it clear, he went on, that it obviously could not sign an agreement in which details remained to be worked out.

Mr. Kissinger said there are "six or seven concrete issues" that need to be settled before a final Vietnam peace agreement can be signed.

• The need to insure against final military losses in the cease-fire period to gain territory and to protect against the "dangers of loss of life" and the "possibility of a massacre."

• Establish an international cease-fire inspection commission in place at the time a cease-fire takes effect.

• Clarify the relation between the military situation in Cambodia and Laos to the cease-fire in Vietnam.

• Clarify "misapprehensions" that appeared in an interview given Newsweek magazine last week by North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. Mr. Kissinger provided no specifics on this point.

• Clarify "linguistic problems" concerning differences in the English and Vietnamese translations of the proposed treaty. Mr. Kissinger gave as an example the need to insure that North Vietnam realizes that the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord that will oversee the election procedure will be an administrative body and not a coalition government.

• Obtain agreement by Hanoi that the current Saigon government will sign the final agreement on the theory that the nation which has suffered the most "should have the right to sign its own peace treaty."

• Settle "technical problems" concerning which parts of the 1954 Geneva accords will apply in the new agreement.

The nine-point formula, as broadcast by Hanoi, included a cease-fire in South Vietnam within 24 hours of signing the agreement; an end to U.S. bombing of North Vietnam; a pullout of U.S. and allied troops from South Vietnam within 60 days plus return of all prisoners of war; "free and democratic" elections in South Vietnam under international supervision; reunification of Vietnam and U.S. aid in rebuilding bomb-ravaged North Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger, who met for five days last week with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, said he was confident Mr. Thieu would accept the peace agreement, despite his reluctance expressed in a televised speech Tuesday.

While Mr. Kissinger was cautious in flattery predicting an immediate end to the decades-long Vietnamese war, he said:

"Peace is within reach in a matter of weeks or less. We believe that peace is at hand. We believe that an agreement is in sight, which is just to all parties."

"Smallest Part"

He stressed that "what remains to be done is the smallest part of what has already been accomplished." They were basically linguistic and technical details, he said, but had to be settled before the United States and South Vietnam can sign the agreement.

Mr. Kissinger said the American presidential election had nothing to do with the timing of his announcement. If Hanoi had not announced the agreement first, he said, he would not have revealed it.

Going over the nine points, Mr. Kissinger expanded somewhat on each.

The Thieu government would remain in power in Saigon until a "National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord" consisting of representatives of the Thieu regime, the Communists and neutralist forces — arranged for nationwide elections in the South.

There was no timetable given for the election, but North Vietnamese premier said in a Newsweek interview that he believed it would be within six months of the cease-fire.

An international conference on Vietnam would be called within 30 days to "develop guarantees and establish relations of the various parties to each other in greater detail," Mr. Kissinger said.

The proposed agreement also said all sides would respect Laos and Cambodia's sovereignty and not use their territory for hostile purposes.

**No GI Dead In Combat In Last Week**

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (Reuters). —The U.S. command reported today that there were no American servicemen killed in combat in Vietnam last week. It was the second time this year no U.S. combat losses had been reported.

However, one American soldier died from "nonhostile causes," and American wounded rose from four to 14 in the week ending last Saturday.

South Vietnamese combat deaths rose marginally from 576 to 580, and government wounded dropped by 348 to 2,075, South Vietnamese officials said.

The South Vietnamese command claimed there were 2,768 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed during the week, an increase of 1,083.

purpose. Foreign troops would be withdrawn from both. This seemed an effort to unmask the cease-fire effective throughout all Indochina.

"It is inevitable that in a war of such complexity there should be occasional difficulties in reaching a final solution," Mr. Kissinger said, "but we believe that by far the longest part of the road has been traversed and what stands in the way of an agreement now are issues that are relatively less important than those that have already been settled."

He said Mr. Thieu's opposition to a coalition government including Communist elements, as expressed in his speech this week, was directed toward "a previous plan, not this version."

He said: "As Radio Hanoi correctly stated today, on Oct. 8 the North Vietnamese for the first time made a proposal which enabled us to accelerate the negotiations."

"This proposal has been correctly summarized in the statements from Hanoi; that is to say, it proposed that the United States and Hanoi in the first instance concentrate on bringing an end to the military aspects of the war; that they agree on some general principles within which the South Vietnamese parties could then determine the

political evolution of South Vietnam, which was exactly the position we had always taken."

They dropped their demand for a coalition government which would absorb all existing authority. They dropped their demand for veto over the personalities in a structure of the existing government.

"They agreed for the first time to a formula which permitted simultaneous discussion of Laos and Cambodia."

**"Political Settlement"**

Summarizing the negotiations, Mr. Kissinger said that "now, the negotiations had advanced to a point where a political settlement could be reached."

He said that the military solution he discussed, a coalition government, was not a political solution, but a military one. He said that the military aspects of the war were left to the Vietnam parties to discuss among the

themselves.

It seemed clear from his declaration and its emphasis on dates that Hanoi dropped demands on Mr. Thieu's full in order to reach agreement with Mr. Nixon before the U.S. election. Observers noted that Kissinger's remarks in Washington today that in the past six months with many new zones liberated. He said that 2.5 million more people had come under Viet Cong control in this period alone, and that "the front is present everywhere now, including all the regions near the big cities and Saigon."

In today's North Vietnamese declaration and in Mr. Thieu's remarks it is made clear that for Hanoi the breakthrough was achieved at the Oct. 8 session when Mr. Thieu agreed to a day of four straight days of negotiations between the two sides earlier this month.

Saying the Oct. 8 meeting represented "an extremely important new initiative," today's declaration indicated that Hanoi dropped its previous calls for a three-part government and Mr. Thieu's resignation and proposed instead that the two present powers stay in place.

**"Opened the Door"**

It was this initiative, according to Hanoi, that led to the agreement outlined today. "The Americans themselves recognized," said Hanoi today, that this initiative "opened the door to a rapid solution" and led to the signing of the dates Hanoi cited today.

By Oct. 17, the declaration said, an agreement "on practically all the points" had been reached, but two points remained to be settled and finally Hanoi agreed to the "American proposals" on these two questions. At his press conference, Mr. Thieu said the two questions were those of arms replacement by both sides and the return of prisoners.

On the return of prisoners, Mr. Thieu said the United States had not wanted to admit responsibility for Viet Cong captured by the Saigon government. Finally, said Mr. Thieu, Hanoi agreed that the prisoner exchange would take place over the 60-day period for withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

The compromise on arms replacement is spelled out in the declaration.

The declaration, which goes to great lengths to show how much Hanoi conceded, states that Hanoi agreed to the "two-stage" solution to the war that the United States had asked for repeatedly. The first stage is the cessation of fighting and agreement on how to set up elections, and the second stage is the agreement between the Viet Cong and Saigon on how to resolve internal South Vietnamese questions.

This approach was suggested by the United States in its May 8 proposals which called for a cease-fire, prisoner exchange and U.S. withdrawal, leaving the two groups in South Vietnam to work things out themselves. The Communists long rejected this because it left Mr. Thieu in power.

The declaration says that on Oct. 20, after the final two points on arms and prisoners had been resolved, President Nixon sent a message to North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong stating that the United States appreciated Hanoi's "goodwill" and that the agreement could be considered as finished. However, the declaration continued, Mr. Nixon raised a "few complex questions" to which Hanoi sent answers and on Oct. 22 Mr. Nixon sent another message expressing "satisfaction" with the answers.

"Therefore," the declaration states, "Oct. 22 can be considered the date the agreement was finished."

Commenting on this, Mr. Thieu said North Vietnam still expected to be signed Oct. 31 despite U.S. request for new negotiations. Asked what would happen if nothing were achieved, then, he replied only: "Wait and see." He nonetheless agreed next Thursday's regular session of peace talks—two days after the deadline.

It appeared clear that Hanoi desired an accord with Nixon, and did not seek to be on a possible presidential election victory by Sen. George J. McGovern.

Despite the detail of the accord, little is said about how the two South Vietnamese governments are to solve their problems other than that the three-party committee will see that they are solved. The committee will be made up of representatives of the two South Vietnamese governments and a neutralist member.

Red Troops Remain

It is also clear that Hanoi will not withdraw its estimated 145,000 North Vietnamese troops now in South Vietnam. This point, which had become one of the U.S. issues at the weekly peace talks, was one that Hanoi renounced today. Mr. Thieu said Hanoi had opposed any question of "neutralist withdrawal."

Another apparent U.S. concession was the recognition that Viet Cong represent one element of a legitimate administration of South Vietnam. Previously, the United States had recognized only the Saigon government.

Both the United States and Hanoi would appear to be betting that their respective allies, Saigon and the Viet Cong, can win the war.

If the North Vietnamese troops and armaments are authorized to remain, North Vietnam is excluded from dispatching more troops or using the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos, doing it. The only replacement authorized is for weapons "if the cease-fire" and this replacement is authorized only if the agreement is authorized by the United States with reference to U.S. forces bases in Thailand.

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Weather

ALABAMA... 70 Cloudy  
ALASKA... 10 50 Cloudy  
ARIZONA... 10 50 Cloudy  
ARKANSAS... 10 50 Cloudy  
CALIFORNIA... 10 50 Cloudy  
CANADA... 10 50 Cloudy  
CHINA... 10 50 Cloudy  
CUBA... 10 50 Cloudy  
DENMARK... 10 50 Cloudy  
EGYPT... 10 50 Cloudy  
FINLAND... 10 50 Cloudy  
FRANCE... 10 50 Cloudy  
GERMANY... 10 50 Cloudy  
GREECE...



By Max Frankel

ted Maj. Gen. Ahmed  
chief of intelligence,  
Gen. Sadek as war min-  
r commander in chief of  
l forces, Gen. Ismail  
d Premier Sidky on  
trip to the Soviet



(Continued from Page 1)

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two poets, Muriel Rukeyser and Denise Levertov, left tonight for Hanoi where they plan to deliver letters to prisoners of war and study North Vietnamese health care and schools.

1

Florence observatory said the epicenter of the tremor was between Lucca and Pisa, where the Leaning Tower was not affected. In Switzerland, the tremor shook furniture and made lamps swing, according to reports in Zurich.

The most incredible airline terminal the world has ever known.



## Aviation Pioneer

## Igor I. Sikorsky Dies at 83; Built First Practical 'Copter

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Igor Sikorsky, 83, the legendary aviation pioneer who developed the world's first practical helicopter, died today of a heart attack in his home in Easton, Conn.

Until recently he had visited his office several times a week in the Sikorsky plant in nearby Stratford.

**Making a Dream Come True**  
The craft was spindly, a seeming grab-bag of steel tubing, gears and drive shafts topped by a single three-blade rotor and a two-blade rotor at its tail. Into its open cockpit climbed 58-year-old Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky, dapperly clad in a black overcoat and a haughty homburg. He started the 75-horsepower engine, pulled on the pitch control and inched the plane off the ground until it hung clear for 100 seconds.

The date was Sept. 14, 1939, the place was Stratford, Conn., and the occasion was the first flight of the VS-300, a helicopter that its designer had been dreaming about since he was a boy in imperial Russia. It was the prototype, moreover, of thousands of such craft, many of them highly sophisticated, that were

to be produced by the Sikorsky plant before his death.

"I constructed the helicopter without knowing how to build it, but knowing one thing firmly—that I would have to build it and pilot it," Mr. Sikorsky said in a recent interview.

The helicopter was not Mr. Sikorsky's invention—various vertical-lift planes had been put together before 1939 but the first to be exploited and the first with a single rotor. But Mr. Sikorsky's craft was the first totally practical one. In the early 1930s, he had filed patents that embodied his basic principles. Previous helicopter builders had not followed through, whereas Mr. Sikorsky had the wit to realize that his plane had a commercial future.

"A flying machine offering reasonable speed and which would be controllable and safe, also combining take-off and landing ability in a small area, would be of great value and would be, unquestionably, in considerable demand," he had written in 1930.

In developing the VS-300, Mr. Sikorsky served as the creative spirit.

Of Mr. Sikorsky's three main aviation achievements—the building of a multiple-engine airplane, the creation of the flying boat, and the helicopter—he considered the latter his most important because of its civilian potentialities.

"The helicopter can be the servant of humanity," he said on his 83d birthday, omitting deliberately its military role, which had been demonstrated in Korea and Indochina.

**Verne and Leonardo**  
The notion of a helicopter occurred to Mr. Sikorsky as a lad in Russia, when he read the science-fiction novels of Jules Verne in translation. It caught his fancy that Verne had conceived of an aircraft that could rise straight up off the ground, and only later did he realize that the "flying screw" had also been suggested by Leonardo da Vinci.

Although he lacked mechanical knowledge, young Igor tried to make a toy helicopter out of sticks and rubber bands, he recalled in later years. "I thought the machine should be like a fly or an insect that could dart in any direction at an instant's notice."

Later on, he said, he made two larger models, neither operationally successful, and he put his helicopter dream aside until the 1930s. Meanwhile, he had established a world reputation as an aviation wizard with a multi-engine plane, a version of which was used by the Russian in World War I, and with the



Igor I. Sikorsky, a 1955 photo.

flying boat that was a pioneer in commercial transatlantic flights.

His immediate forerunner was the S-40, which made a triumphal, overwater flight from Miami to Panama in late 1931. It was piloted by Charles A. Lindbergh for Pan American World Airways, who had a hand in its design and who was to become a Sikorsky friend and adviser.

The child of a privileged family with scientific interests, Igor Ivanovich Sikorsky was born May 25, 1889, in Kiev, in the Ukraine. He was the youngest of five children of Dr. and Mrs. Ivan A. Sikorsky. A physician, Dr. Sikorsky practiced psychiatry, taught and wrote about 100 books, chiefly on child psychology. His wife was also a medical school graduate. In the bookish family, young Igor read beyond his years and was able to have his questions answered by sympathetic, knowledgeable adults.

The youth's first hobbies were electricity and chemistry. His education was derailed, however, by three years in the naval academy in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), from which he resigned in 1906 to study engineering. In Germany in the summer of 1908, he read his first account of a Wright brothers flight, and began his first steady work in aeronautics.

Mr. Sikorsky, a "stocky mus-

tached man, was a gentle, charming, courtly person whose inner core was characterized by persistence. He appeared to be pliant, but in truth was difficult to budge once an idea or a project possessed him. Even when he was retired as a corporate official and chief engineer in the late 1950s, he stayed on as a consulting engineer and insisted on keeping regular office hours well into his 80s. He seemed to have as much influence as a consultant as he ever had as an active executive.

Also inside the dapperly tailored inventor lay the mind of a mystic, which he made manifest in two books—"The Message of the Lord's Prayer" and "The Invisible Encounter"—and several pamphlets, including one titled "The Evolution of the Soul."

His thesis was that "the marvelous order of the universe" could have but one cause, "a supreme intelligence." He believed in a final destiny for man and a higher order of existence.

ALDEN WHITMAN.

**Yemens Talks Delayed**

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A meeting scheduled to take place here today between the premiers of North and South Yemen, during which they were to discuss a draft proposal for unity, has been postponed until tomorrow.

## Obituaries

## Norman Norell, 72, the Dean Of U.S. Fashion Designers

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Norman Norell, 72, the dean of American fashion designers, died here yesterday. He never regained consciousness after suffering a stroke Oct. 15, the day before he was honored by a retrospective showing of his designs for the last 50 years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A man of legendary modesty, he led a quiet life, rarely mingling with the very rich women who wore his clothes or engaging in the social whirl.

He was widely acclaimed for the perfection of his tailoring, the honesty of his designs and the cachet he brought the rest of his colleagues on Seventh Avenue by making clothes that were considered the equal of Paris fashions.

He came to fame with his first wholesale collection in 1941. The American fashion industry, long dependent on Paris for ideas, was cut off from its source by World War II. With the success of the company, other American designers were encouraged to do original work.

**Widely Copied**  
Norell clothes were widely copied by other manufacturers, and the women who wore the originals rarely parted with them. One reason they kept them was sentimental; they felt they looked well in them. Another was practical; they lasted.

"I wore an 11-year-old Norell dress to the symphony the other night, and everybody thought it was new," said Mrs. Sidney Goodman of Minneapolis recently. Many Norell fans could make that statement.

Mr. Norell designed quite a number of spectacular fashions, but his major contribution was, he said, "necklines." He explained that when he first began designing in the 1920s, the trick for a designer was to devise a new neckline.

"I hated fussy necklines," he explained. "I always thought they made women look older. So I made a simple, straight neckline. I believe it did change the look of clothes."

**Especially in Sequins**  
He was known equally for his superbly tailored coats and suits and for his dramatic evening clothes, especially the sequined ones. His sequined dresses, sold for about \$4,000; his coats and suits from \$1,000 to \$2,100, and it was possible to buy a simple jersey dress for \$500. These were his best sellers, changing very little over the years.

The twice-yearly showings of his collection used to be black-tie events, held at 9 p.m. in his showroom on Seventh Avenue. But recently he presented his clothes in the afternoon in reaction to changing attitudes towards fashion.

"Fashion is getting to be less important, far less important," he said recently. "It's getting to the place where it should be."

In his collection he valued workmanship highly, and once said there was no problem in

finding skilled workers "if you pay them well enough." A Norell tailor might devote a week to making one suit jacket.

**Pride in Workmanship**  
Even as fashion production became increasingly mechanized and specialization developed to the point where one worker made buttonholes and another set in sleeves, Mr. Norell insisted on a prodigious amount of hand work. He also saw to it that the worker who started a garment completed it. This old-fashioned operation paid off in old-fashioned pride in workmanship.

In 1960, he showed his first collection under the name of Norman Norell. From 1941 to 1960, he was associated with Anthony Trains and the concern was known as Trains-Norell.

He had no assistants. "I don't think he wanted the business to go without him," said Denise Linden, his chief model. He had prepared a small collection of clothes for the resort season before he died.

—BERNADINE MORRIS.

**Gen. Charles A. Willoughby**  
NAPLES, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, 80, retired assistant chief of staff for U.S. Army intelligence in the Pacific from 1941 until 1951, died here yesterday.

Gen. Willoughby was responsible for the defense of southern Bataan in the Philippines before World War II, and was evacuated in 1942 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the Japanese overran the islands. He was based in Australia until U.S. forces recaptured the Japanese-held western Pacific.

After the war, Gen. Willoughby served with Gen. MacArthur in Japan as assistant chief of staff

## Italy, Soviet Union Agree To Hold Regular Meetings

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Italy and the Soviet Union agreed today to hold regular consultations on bilateral relations and the world situation. The talks are to be conducted twice a year at the level of foreign ministers or their deputies.

The accord, reached today by Premier Giulio Andreotti, of Italy, and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, of the Soviet Union, is part of a Soviet effort to establish closer and improved contacts with members of the North Atlantic alliance. Similar agreements have already been concluded with France and with Canada.

**Maritime Accord**

On the third day of Mr. Andreotti's visit to the Soviet Union, the two premiers also signed a maritime agreement that provides for the use of port facilities by merchant ships of the two nations.

Italy is one of the Soviet Union's principal trade partners in Western Europe.

European trade is reported to have figured prominently in two rounds of talks that Mr. Andreotti held with Mr. Kosygin since arriving Tuesday. The Italian premier came directly from the first nine-nation summit conference of the newly expanded European Economic Community, in Paris.

Moscow has viewed the increas-

## Belgium Signs Romania Pact

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Romania and Belgium today signed a joint statement that they were "determined to join efforts to strengthen the safeguards for peace and security in Europe and the world."

The statement, concluding two days of talks, was signed by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Georgehe Macovescu and Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Haenel.

In addition to voicing efforts for "general and regional disarmament," the two countries agreed to expand their consultations in all fields, and to develop mutually favorable economic co-operation and exchanges in science, arts and education.



Norman Norell

for intelligence. He retired in 1951, during the Korean war.

**Doyle E. Carlton**  
TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP).—Doyle E. Carlton, 85, governor of Florida from 1923 to 1925, died here yesterday. Mr. Carlton, a Democrat, made an unsuccessful bid for the Senate in 1938.

**Uffa Fox**

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Uffa Fox, 74, one of Britain's leading yacht designers and a close friend of Prince Philip, died today.

Mr. Fox was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1958 for services to yachting. Two years later he became a commander of the French Order of Merit for his research and invention.

He owned a boat-building company in his birthplace of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

## Heath Keep Price-Wage Talks Going Union, Industry Sit In Overtime Session

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Top British negotiators were in overtime sessions tonight in inflation talks. Meanwhile, there was a threat of power cuts in the next few weeks.

Prime Minister Edward Heath, in what were described as sive discussions, met leading industry and unions at the Downing Street residence. The unions are seeking agreement on a voluntary price and pay to stem inflation.

The prime minister presided at a banquet given by the German President Gustav Heinemann tonight to continue talks.

The meeting was regarded as the last hope of averting a voluntary pact on price and wage controls to avert acute rise in inflation.

**Pound at New Low**

On London exchange, the pound at one point fell to a new low of \$2.27, going fractionally higher, but low rate reflected heavy over a possible stalemate.

There was further talk after a warning from union leader Frank Cousins that a power shutdown was expected because of a pay dispute.

The four power unions that their demands for increases are being held by the government tries to agreement on a new package for fighting inflation.

The package is built. Mr. Heath's proposal for a peg of about 2.2 weeks, amount to cover "wages" caused by special payment return for a 5 percent price boost for 12 months.

## British Claim Capture of IRA Leader

BELFAST, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—British troops claimed today they have captured a high-ranking member of the illegal Republican Army.

The army identified Gregory Fox, a leader of IRA's extremist Provisionals. Mr. Fox ran when an patrol spotted him in the Catholic Falls Road area capital. He was cornered in an alley.

In another Belfast district youths aged 15 and 17 were armed and feathered, and IRA's routine punishments handed against its code. Two boys were given treatment.

**Officer Bombed**

In Londonderry, a terrorist wrecked a lawyer's office broke the windows of a home next door. The blast gave a three-minute warning no one was injured.

William Craig, who won the would "shoot to kill" in any British soldier to earn Ireland's Catholics in meanwhile, won a vote of defiance as leader of the Vanguard Movement.

The movement, which followed of 200,000, ended vow of violence at a meeting night. Mr. Craig, who tried to "shoot to kill" because of a militant, did not attend.

## 46 Jews Stagnate Sit-In in Moscow To Seek Visas

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (AP).—46 Jews went to the city party headquarters this morning with a letter complaining the authorities have "refused to grant them visas to Israel."

"We will stay here until we are received," said Viktor man, who was a special sponsor for the prestigious party Central Committee downtown Moscow.

The group included specialists in electronics and physics. Viktor Polysky, chemical engineer, and a David S. Asad and a

Many members of the group were in a similar letter day to the Office of Visa Foreign Registration, which had been trying for more than two years to obtain exit visas for them.

They were either repeatedly refused or given no answer.

# Canon Calculators.

## Ahead on all counts.

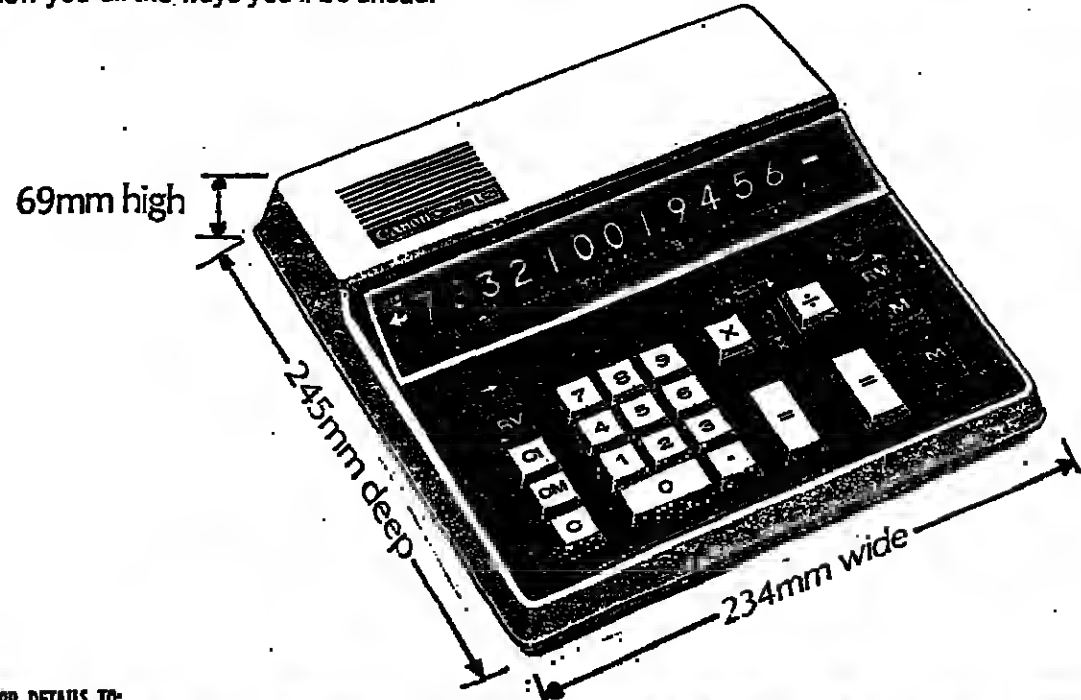
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## Queen Installs Heinemann in Order of Bath

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 26.—President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany was installed formally today as a member of the Order of the Bath at a service attended by Queen Elizabeth II at Westminster Abbey.

The queen, as the sovereign of the order, conferred the distinction on Mr. Heinemann when he arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday for a four-day state visit.

Today, the queen presented Mr. Heinemann with the civil badge: an oval crest with the motto Ich Dien (I serve) and within this the emblems of the rose, thistle, shamrock, scepter and three crowns. The ribbon is red.

The presentation followed two days of ceremonial functions and speeches in which both sides stressed the growing cordiality in relations between Britain and West Germany and the hope for continued partnership in an expanding Europe.

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## 5th Radio Campaign Speech

## Nixon Defends Stands on Aid To Nonpublic Schools, Busing

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT). President Nixon, in his fifth radio campaign speech yesterday, defended his support for federal aid to nonpublic schools and his position to court-ordered busing to implement both policies.

## Mellon Heir Named as Big Nixon Donor

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI)—A large part of the money—early \$1 million—that went into Nixon's re-election drive for April 7 came from Pittsburgh millionaire Richard Mellon aide.

Mr. Scalf acknowledged Tuesday night that before the April 7 primary date, he made out 330 cash checks in Nixon's name.

His total contribution for Mr. Nixon's re-election drive so far \$990,000.

Mr. Scalf also made other contributions to House and Senate races around the country.

They all probably another \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Scalf is a principal heir of the vast Mellon fortune of Pittsburgh and, as one friend

described that fortune, "the Rockefeller of the South."

Other Campaigns

Mr. Scalf said that he also contributed heavily to Mr. Nixon's campaign in 1968, to Barry Goldwater's campaign in 1964 and to

aggression and senatorial campaigns in '66 and '70 and so on.

Mr. Scalf denied a report that his contribution was used at getting him named

ambassador to Great Britain, here's not one shred of truth

that, he said. "I have sought favor and I seek none, and I

saved none."

He said that he had not

disseminated any ambassadorship with anybody in this Committee to

elect the President, nobody

in the White House staff, nobody

in the federal government in Washington, not even

a fundraiser.

People keep asking me, "Don't

want to be ambassador here?"

And the answer is "No, do not."

There is no gold

quo."

Mr. Scalf, 40, said that the

ason that each check was made

it to a separate committee was

that he would not have to pay

taxes. This is standard

practice for large contributors to

political parties.

He said that, to his recollection,

1330 committees to which he

sent his contributions were

sed in Washington.

aird Reviews

ALT for NATO

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—U.S.

Defense Secretary Melvin R.

hief briefed the North Atlantic

today on the effects of the

ent U.S.-Soviet arms limita-

agreements on the defense

Western Europe.

Mr. Laird spoke to the NATO

Planning Group, which

held a two-day meeting here.

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## Pressure by Publicity

In the past, a public summary of hitherto secret negotiations for peace in Vietnam has usually meant the negotiations have failed. This time, the Hanoi revelations seem intended to make them succeed—or at least to place the onus for failure upon the United States.

The major breakthrough, somewhere along this line, appears to have been the acceptance by the North Vietnamese of a cease-fire before even an interim political settlement. This has been proposed publicly by President Nixon as long ago as April. And the present hitch seems to stem from President Thieu's unwillingness to accept a cease-fire in place—that is, a de facto recognition of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese occupation of substantial portions of South Vietnam.

Hanoi derides this resistance by Saigon, as something that the United States could overcome with a word. The United States has, it is reported, been pointing out to Thieu that his million-man army ought to be sufficient to protect his regime against military attack during the cease-fire. But the hard fact remains that Thieu does have about a million armed men at his command, and however they might be weakened in the long run (and it would not be a very long run) by an American refusal to supply support from the air and in material, for the short run the ARVN could make it very unpleasant for Americans in their territory. Moreover, Saigon has said openly that it would not abide by agreements reached be-

tween Washington and Hanoi without the consent of the South Vietnamese government.

Hanoi knows this as well as Washington. But it suits the purpose of the North Vietnamese to ignore it, and to insist that the Americans sign an accord on the cease-fire by the end of the month. That this would be very popular in the United States, and very useful to Mr. Nixon's campaign for the presidency, goes without saying. But would it work? Or would it mean chaos for what is left of American men, arms and institutions in South Vietnam?

The aim of the Nixon administration, then, would seem to be the acceptance, willingly or unwillingly, by President Thieu of roughly the present program for the cease-fire. To be sure, the maintenance of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bastions in his country could make things very complicated for Thieu, especially in the inevitably relaxed situation which would follow an end to open warfare. But it is doubtful whether anything better can be achieved, and more than doubtful whether the United States could continue to back him against its own interest in a speedy withdrawal.

The terms released by Hanoi represent the first genuine compromise since the negotiations began in Paris so long ago. If Hanoi's pressure by publicity represents a deviation from the agreed techniques of secret talks, it is not the first of its kind by either side. And this time it may accomplish something constructive.

## Mrs. Gandhi's Scapegoat

A cartoon in the influential Indian Express recently showed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receiving a report from her party president, S.D. Sharma, who tells her: "This week's CIA activities include four price-rise demonstrations, seven buses hijacked by students, plus one cyclone in Orissa."

Indian officials haven't actually accused the American intelligence agency of instigating India's chronically bad weather—so far. But Mrs. Gandhi and her aides have raised a storm in India in recent weeks, trying to pin blame on the CIA for a host of other troubles, including widespread rioting precipitated by sharply rising prices, unemployment and the government's failure to make good on its promise to ease poverty and social injustice.

Challenged to document her charges against American agents, Mrs. Gandhi

haughtily replied: "Everyone knows that the CIA has been active in India and there is no question of proving it."

The Indian government no doubt has reason to be concerned about foreign intelligence activity within India's borders—Soviet as well as American. Mrs. Gandhi has good cause to be impatient with an American government that continues to "tilt" toward Pakistan ten months after the Indian-Pakistani war.

However, leveling unsubstantiated accusations against the CIA for instigating incidents that are clearly rooted in domestic problems will not help solve India's difficulties. Mrs. Gandhi's diversionary charges only serve to undermine her government's credibility with perceptive Indians and with friends of India in the United States who seek to restore the old warm ties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Kashmir Deadlock

A persisting deadlock in negotiations between Indian and Pakistani officials on a future dividing line in Kashmir dims hope for an urgently needed larger peace settlement on the Indian subcontinent.

Final demarcation of the 500-mile "line of control" in the disputed Himalayan state would clear the way for implementation of last July's Simla accord between Prime Minister Gandhi and President Bhutto. This would mean the withdrawal of Indian troops from more than 5,000 square miles of Pakistani territory, allowing the return of one million refugees, and the withdrawal of Pakistani troops from a much smaller area of India.

Also undecided is the fate of 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in India, a burning issue in Pakistan especially in view of two incidents this month in which fourteen prisoners were reported killed by Indian guards. Settlement of the Kashmir question should make India more amenable to an agreement for the return of the prisoners; but the issue

is complicated by insistence of Bangladesh that all prisoners be held until it is recognized by Pakistan and that some prisoners face war crimes trials.

It would do no harm and it might do much good now for Sheikh Mujib of Bangladesh to accept President Bhutto's long-standing offer of direct talks—a form of tacit recognition that should not be lightly dismissed—and to signal some moderation in his announced plans for war crimes trials. Mr. Bhutto, whose domestic position has been strengthened by recent agreement on the outline of a new constitution, could show his good faith by withdrawing Pakistan's opposition to the admission of Bangladesh to the United Nations.

Acute economic and social problems, which have provoked civil disturbances in all three subcontinental nations in recent weeks, make peace an urgent necessity which no leader can responsibly obstruct.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Exploiting Diplomatic Immunity

At Schiphol Airport, [where Dutch officials seized bombs and weapons in suitcases of an Algerian diplomat] a revealing but disturbing light has been thrown on the problem which has long baffled Interpol, governments, airlines and the United Nations: "Whence do skyjacks, letter-bombers and other 'freedom fighters' get their logistical support? What, as it were, is their worldwide Ho Chi Minh trail? It is all done by diplomatic messengers exploiting their immunities and privileges to pass through all checks and barriers as by a charm, with the instruments of murder and mutilation in their appropriately voluminous and weighty baggage."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 27, 1897

MADRID—The troops concentrated at Sanlander for embarkation for Cuba on November 5, multiplied yesterday. With some difficulty the anti-republicans were induced to return to duty. The men, however, are still heard to mutter in secret that when the day of embarkation comes they will resist. Mild measures are being tried with the men, but should mutinying again break out, rigorous severity will be used. Socialists are believed to have fomented the outbreak.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 27, 1922

ROME—The Cabinet fell at nine o'clock last night after a meeting urgently called by Premier Facta, after receiving an ultimatum from the Fascists, threatening the mobilization of the Fascist squadrons in Italy, unless their demands for immediate participation in the government were complied with. A new Cabinet is expected to be formed soon, but the threat of a coup d'état by the Fascists was clearly foreshadowed by their leader, Benito Mussolini, in his last speech.



'Sarge. Somebody Oiled the Track Instead of the Wheels.'

## Hanoi and the Cuban Specter

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Historians may eventually decide the most significant aspect of the Indochina war was that it never produced a superpower confrontation resembling the nuclear showdown over Cuba just ten years ago.

It may be argued that what occurred in the Caribbean at the end of October, 1962, had a profound indirect influence on what was to happen in Vietnam during the subsequent decade. Looking back on events that led Khrushchev to the Cuban gamble, it is now possible to discern his growing overconfidence. After having met Kennedy in Vienna, he told me the American President impressed him as being unable to face up to this Berlin crisis then festering.

"Kennedy is too young," he said (Sept. 8, 1961). "He lacks the authority and prestige to settle the issue correctly. He is afraid to take up that position and that is why he has introduced mobilization measures." Khrushchev gave two clues to his possible behavior, although I was not shrewd enough to realize this.

### Nuclear Faith

He said: "If Cuba were subjected to attack, it would have every right to expect assistance from other peace-loving countries. . . . We would certainly not ignore a request for assistance." He also indicated exaggerated faith in Russia's nuclear arsenal, saying it was being armed with "several" 100-megaton warheads of such destructive power as "to make would-be aggressors think twice."

Khrushchev probably didn't then contemplate the possibility that 13 months later he would have dispatched missiles and nuclear warheads secretly to Cuba. SDECE, the French intelligence service, reported some clues early in October and the CIA established overwhelming confirmation through aerial surveillance.

The result is history. Kennedy reacted with calm logic, and sent Dean Acheson abroad to alert our allies. France's President de Gaulle told Acheson it was unnecessary to show him photo-

graphs of the Soviet missiles "because obviously a great government like yours would not risk war for nothing." He assured Washington of French support. Some lesser allies suggested dismantling U.S. missile bases in Turkey to save Khrushchev's face. Several suspected what Moscow really sought was Western abandonment of Berlin. None of this happened. Faced by a U.S. naval blockade and the threat of holocaust, Khrushchev backed down.

### Quick Withdrawal

On Nov. 9, 1962, Kennedy told me he was "astonished" at the speed with which the Russians managed to pull their missiles out of Cuba but added that he couldn't understand why Khrushchev had gone there in the first place. If he had thought America wasn't going to fight in the heart of an area of its own vital interest (the President speculated), he surely must have assumed we weren't going to fight in Berlin. Therefore, he asked: "Why didn't he go straight for Berlin?"

On Nov. 20, the President said in another conversation that he had learned much from the terrible episode. At the start, "you don't know whom to believe and whom to disbelieve. But I can do the job much better now."

The crisis produced several repercussions. Khrushchev sent a message to British Prime Minister Macmillan saying the West should not try to push Russia around on Berlin or make the mistake of thinking the Cuba showdown proved Moscow was "soft."

NATO endorsed Kennedy's desire to increase the alliance's conventional strength because Cuba had demonstrated that the use of such strength in a crisis area could force an adversary to be the first to explode nuclear weapons and thereby risk mass destruction.

### Mediterranean Move

The Russians vastly accelerated their naval building program and began to move persistently into the Mediterranean. This process

coincided with dismantling of the U.S. missile sites in Turkey. Washington promised to take no physical action against Cuba's regime and this in turn strengthened the hand of Latin American revolutionary movements for some time to come. De Gaulle decided he would never again allow France to be drawn into crises outside the European area and loosened French NATO ties.

The historical effect of the Cuban confrontation on Vietnam was indirect. Kennedy certainly didn't reduce American intervention; he souped it up. But the lesson of 1962 wasn't lost. Despite U.S. attacks on Hanoi, even while Koyngin was there, or bombings right up to China, and despite the U.S. blockade of Haiphong, Moscow and Peking reacted with calculated calm.

Both had seen in Cuba that the specter of nuclear war was too dangerous to contemplate. Ultimately, Cuba thus made the Vietnam crisis manageable.

### Franglais (Con'd)

A check with Harper's 1960 supplement lists *enchantment* as Adv. P. (Popular): "Tremendously." I hope this makes amends to Cherry Cook (HT, Oct. 22) whose meal was therefore more than "jolly" good.

I had originally conferred with the Petit & Savage dictionary where they list *patron* as *bien cache*. "Your boss is a regular beast." I adverb it too quickly.

As to the original article (HT, Oct. 10) I was tempted to clarify "to rain like a cat" as "to rain like a cat" is a regular expression (is not in dictionaries). It is raining like a cat *qui pisse*. However, being of empiric nature and never having seen a cow perform, I decided to skip it.

MARTHA PALMER.

## Stress Is on 'Imitsch' In Bonn Campaign

By David Binder

BONN.—One of the words most used in West Germany's campaign for the federal election Nov. 19 is "image," borrowed from English and pronounced "imtsch," and the three chief candidates are struggling to live up to public-relations projections drawn up for them.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of the Social Democratic party appears to have the easiest job as the "compassionate" statesman and smoker of the international peace pipe. The three years of his administration have been devoted mainly to these roles.

The principal Social Democratic campaign poster shows the 59-year-old Mr. Brandt in a particularly flattering pose—head raised with the trace of a warm smile. The caption reads: "Chancellor of Confidence."

Mr. Brandt carried his image into his recent party convention with an appeal for "compassion."

He cited John F. and Robert F. Kennedy as models and urged: "Have the courage to show this kind of sympathy. Have courage to be merciful. Have the courage to attend your neighbor. Recall these so oft-buried values. Find your way back to yourselves."

### Missionary Strain

To the dismay of his opponents and even some of his admirers, this missionary strain in Mr. Brandt's speeches has found a surprisingly strong response in the population as the election approaches.

Skeptics at the Dortmund party convention made remarks like "Saint Willy," and "Preacher Willy."

"It's getting so that he can tell you the worst nonsense and still be believed," said a conservative journalist who likes Mr. Brandt personally.

Hans Roderich Schneider, a political commentator closely associated with the Free Democratic party, noted that the Chancellor's rally in Dortmund "ended with the Deutschlandlied."

"It was played by a miners' band. We all had to stand up, of course, and sing, 'Deutschland Ueber Alles,' and tears came to many eyes. That was unthinkable for the Social Democrats a few years back."

Mr. Schneider noted also this heavy emphasis in Mr. Brandt's recent speeches on "the state." In Dortmund, he declared: "This republic, dear friends, is our state." The party bulletins there carried a margin stripe of black, red and gold, the national colors, in contrast to earlier years, when the Socialist "red" was favored.

### Problems for Brandt

His rival for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel, is evidently having more difficulty handling his assigned image as a "dynamic" modern manager.

Although nearly everyone who has personally dealt with him speaks of Mr. Barzel as a "good scout," a man who does what he says, or "an excellent technician," his public reputation is different.

His campaign poster shows him with his hand on his chin, and the slogan: "Let Reason Rule." The Free Democrats are counting on at least 7 percent of the vote; they polled 5.8 percent in 1969.

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## ny Takes Over Dahomey Its Fifth Coup Since 1960

COUPE, Dahomey, Oct. 26 (AP).—The army seized power in Dahomey in the west country's fifth coup since 1960. The army seized power in Dahomey in the west country's fifth coup since 1960. The army seized power in Dahomey in the west country's fifth coup since 1960.

## nda and UN ee to Airlift less Asians

PALESTINE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The UN Secretary-General agreed on arrangements for an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 Palestinians to be airlifted to safety. The UN Secretary-General agreed on arrangements for an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 Palestinians to be airlifted to safety. The UN Secretary-General agreed on arrangements for an estimated 4,000 to 5,000 Palestinians to be airlifted to safety.

## 'Faster-Than-Light' Galaxy Described by U.S. Scientist

By Ed Meagher

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 26.—A galaxy which appears to be expanding faster than the speed of light—thereby casting doubt on a fundamental law of physics—has been reported at a scientific meeting here.



Justin Ahomadegbe

about the president or about one of the other leaders, Hubert Maga, who led the country until President Ahomadegbe began his term last May 7. The third leader, Sourou-Migan Adaye, is on vacation in France.

With about 2,500,000 inhabitants spread over some 45,000 square miles, Dahomey—situated between Togo and Nigeria—is one of the smallest African countries.

## U.S. to Study Antarctica, Using Drills

Scientists Seeking  
Continent's Origins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—The government announced yesterday that an international team of scientists would drill a hole a mile deep into Antarctica's bedrock to help trace the continent's climatic and geologic history.

The National Science Foundation said that man's first deep penetration into Antarctic soil will be conducted by 30 researchers from Japan, New Zealand and the United States. The drilling will be conducted during January and February, 1973, on Ross Island, adjacent to McMurdo Station, the main U.S. scientific outpost in Antarctica.

It will be part of the three-year Dry Valley Drilling Project to be conducted on the continent. Boreholes are planned at a minimum of 10 sites on Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, along the Antarctic coast, and inland valleys that are free of ice and snow during the Antarctic "summer."

Effort at Sea  
The NSF said that, while the land drilling is going on, a parallel effort will be made 100 to 150 miles at sea by the NSF-supported Deep Sea Drilling Project.

"Cores from the Glomar Challenger (the drilling ship) and from the DSDP will be analyzed to help scientists understand the record of Antarctica's 200-million-year evolution from a temperate zone member of the Southern Hemisphere supercontinent Gondwanaland to its present position," the NSF said.

Gondwanaland refers to the widely held theory that all the world's present continents were once massed in a single supercontinent before some broke away.

In progress for decades, the 1973-1974 program will take more than 225 American scientists and technicians to Antarctica, where they'll engage in 43 scientific projects.

Kekkonen Resumes  
Tour After Accident  
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen today resumed his official program on his four-day state visit to the Netherlands, after a shaving accident yesterday forced him to cancel a visit to the ballet.

The accident occurred just before the 72-year-old president attended a banquet at The Hague last night. He was bleeding profusely from a cut when he gave a speech in reply to Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel.

After receiving medical treatment last night, President Kekkonen today made his scheduled visit to the Institute of Cardiology accompanied by Queen Juliana.

Fiji Storm Toll 15  
SUVA, Oct. 26 (AP).—The toll in hurricane Bebe, which swept Fiji Tuesday, has risen to 15, the government reported.

## Home Is the Cook From the Sea As Stolen Ship Makes Denmark

ESBJERG, Denmark, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The cook who stole the trawler he worked on and sailed singlehanded across the North Sea in a force 9 gale arrived safely at Esbjerg, his home town, today and was arrested.

"Good to see you, I'm tired and hungry," Jorgen Christensen told two police officers who entered the 13-ton trawler Nordkap shortly after the 28-year-old cook anchored.

He left Aberdeen, Scotland, on Sunday night while the skipper, Borge Jacobsen, and the rest of the crew were at the movies.

"Jorgen always wanted to have his own ship but an eye operation crushed his boyhood dream," said his father, Borge Christensen.

The Nordkap was located off the Danish west coast early today and two fishermen from another trawler, the Starburst, jumped aboard so Mr. Christensen could get his first sleep in nearly 96 hours.

"He had been living on Coca-Cola and cigarettes" during the gale-force storm, the relief crew said by radio.

A police spokesman said Mr. Christensen had been charged with theft, disturbance of traffic at sea and violation of various manning regulations. After a short questioning he was allowed to go home to sleep.

## Baby Sperm Whale Dies in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP).—A baby sperm whale that was washed ashore 32 days ago at a New York City beach died today in the Coney Island Aquarium.

No other of its kind had lived longer than a day in captivity, scientists said, noting that its mother died the day after they were found on the beach.

The baby was force-fed a formula of fish, cod liver oil, minerals, vitamins and heavy cream, and had gained 10 pounds. It weighed in at 115 pounds last week. An autopsy will be performed.

## Allende, Small Businessmen Reportedly Reach an Accord

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Government sources said today that President Salvador Allende and small businessmen have reached tentative agreement for ending the nationwide series of strikes which began Oct. 11.

Last night it was reported that Mr. Allende and striking truck owners had reached an agreement. A delegation of truck owners met twice with Mr. Allende during the day and said they had reached agreement "in principle" on ending their strike, the report said. They said the tentative accord will be submitted to their federations for final action.

The government sources said the terms of the agreement with the storekeepers would be made public by Mr. Allende later. Among the terms, the sources said, was a seven-day period during which strikers would resume work while their leaders and the government sought a permanent settlement.

The sources said the strike has cost Chile \$100 million. It began when truck owners protested a federal trucking authority in Asyn Province near the nation's southern tip. Dozens of other trade and professional groups struck in sympathy and issued additional demands to the government.

In violence yesterday, riot police tear-gassed demonstrators in downtown Santiago. Several persons were arrested and at least two students were injured.

At one point, about 50 anti-government demonstrators staged a sit-in on Alameda Street, Santiago's main shopping artery, blocking a police patrol wagon. Police dispersed the crowd with several tear-gas barrages.

Two radio stations opposed to Mr. Allende, Radio Santiago and Radio Minería, broke away from the government-controlled network last night and protested the Marxist-led regime's clampdown on broadcasting during the strikes. Police and federal officials ordered both stations to halt transmissions after about 10 minutes. Radio Minería resumed broadcasting later for about an hour on emergency power.

The government assumed control of all broadcasting Oct. 15, with programs being directed by the presidential press office. Three other opposition stations resumed operation briefly this week.



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## FASHION

### Saint Laurent And Givenchy —Good News

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 26.—No news is good news—that is the story at both Givenchy and Saint Laurent.

Givenchy, for one, need not worry. He has a distinctive look all his own and a way of making even jeans look expensive—which they are. His prices should keep the mobs away from his chic boutiques.

His opening numbers were the freshest. For the first time, he introduced swimwear—mostly mailots, which came with very ladylike wrap-around skirts. The black silk one, with devastating décolleté back and front (the front bares almost everything) shows that Givenchy can make sexy fashions when he wants to. The prints, always strongly his, include alternate bands of card suit symbols (clubs, diamonds et al) and dots, as well as a rope pattern which he put on terrycloth sarongs and matching mailots.

The seagull, which Givenchy introduced in his couture collection, is around too, on elegant separates, sweaters and quite a number of pants suits. His favorite colors are white, black and navy which he often combines. His to-the-manner-born evening dresses are pretty florals over dotted Swiss organdy and the Givenchy ruffle now spreads out from the chin.

#### Saint Laurent

Yves Saint Laurent, who makes no bones about being a great admirer of Chanel, keeps his uniform which appeals to both secure and insecure women. His poplin safari jackets, strongly nipped at the waist with a drawstring, his raincoats and his sweater and skirt ensembles are still here and they still look great. A new idea, which has a great deal of charm, is the flowered chiffon blouse worn with blue jeans. Saint Laurent, who was first in mixing leather with fur, takes the same free-wheeling approach again by sticking a black diré safari jacket over a long, pleated white crepe skirt. A sure fire hit again.

Saint Laurent put women into pants and plans to keep them there. His collection had more pants than most others; they ranged from white canvas to black crepe. As usual, he cuts them loose and very wide.

The second act was weaker with, so what else is new, shirt-waist dresses and rather messy little dresses of chiffon, shirred from shoulders to hips. His effort to introduce golf knickers (in

everything from black crepe to printed chiffon) fell, in my opinion, rather flat. Such fashions are better left to kooky and avant-garde Left Bank designers who know how to produce wild styles—and keep them cheap.

Saint Laurent must have taken a trip to the Soviet Union because his evening wear is full of Ukrainian looking dresses, with square necklines and dirndl skirts. In case one had any doubt about

where they came from, Saint Laurent put the story across by having the girls wear flowers in their blond peasant braids.

Vicky Tiel had the sexiest dresses in town this week, all of clinging silk crepe slit to the crotch. Peter Sellers, for one, who was watching the show in the new cases of the Hotel George V last night, was all for it. Aside from her vamp dresses,

which call for beautiful bodies, Vicky also had little girl dresses, with shirred tops and full skirts over several beribboned petticoats.

Arnold Scaasi is one American designer who now makes his ready-to-wear collection in Paris. His line, shown at the Friday Galleries, has a very American ring and includes some good long dresses with flattering front ruffles and deep, bare backs.



Givenchy: cotton piqué.



Saint Laurent: printed silk.

## Dining Out With France's Leading Gastronomes

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (Herald)—Ten meals a week in restaurants and at least one cabaret five nights out of seven, a regimen of good living that should slay an ox.

Yet at 62, Robert Courtine, France's most redoubtable gastronomic critic, looks 50, weighs an unflattering 158 pounds for 5 feet 9 inches tall, is clear-eyed, rosy-complexioned and springy in his walk. "Never touch sugar. Never eat bread."

Once a week his articles appear in the newspapers Le Monde (signed La Reynière after the gastronomic Grimoire de la Reynière who lived from 1758 to 1838) and La Dépêche du Midi, the magazine Paris Match and the

entertainment guide Pariscope. Once a month his articles appear in the magazines Revue du Racing and Le Nouveau Quinze. He has written 30 books, ranging in size from minor to major. Counting the translations into 15 languages (including Japanese), Courtine estimates his hardcover work as hovering around 1 million copies.

His latest book, "Les Grands Maîtres de la Cuisine Française," a collaboration with another food writer, Céline Venge, was launched last week. The deluxe work (Editions Bordas, 125 francs) presents recipes from French chefs over a 500-year span, starting with Taillevent in 1370 to amateur chef Alexandre Dumas, in 1873. Top Paris restaurants such as Lasserre, Le Tour d'Argent, Au Patoche, L'Archestrade worked out the recipes and had the finished dishes photographed on their premises.

"Too many chefs today act as if there were nobody before Carême and Escoffier," said Courtine. "That's like saying there were no poets before Lamartine." Next month Larousse is publishing Courtine's International "Dictionary of Cheese." "No, it's not just an enumeration. There are songs, poems, anecdotes, literary references. I've been at it for 10 years. The idea came from Casanova who wrote in his 'Memoirs' that he would have liked to do a dictionary of cheese but it was too difficult.

"I read a book a day. I was always interested in literature and even more interested when literature talked of cuisine. I observed that you could be a great writer without liking the table but it was not possible to be a great novelist without liking the table. Balzac was remarkable. It was from him in 'Le Rabouilleuse' I first learned of beating the whites and the yolks apart when making an omelet."

Starts at 6 Courtine greets the day at 8 a.m. in the Parisian suburb of Bois-Colombes with the juice of two lemons.

"I drink it for my pleasure, the vitamins and to get the scum out of my arteries. I get dressed and have an English breakfast of ham and eggs or cold meat. I'm very fond of England. Can't stand the Latin countries."

The mail arrives at 8:30. After going over it for half an hour, he takes off for the 10-kilometer drive to Paris in his tangerine Peugeot convertible. He leaves the car at the garage of the Hotel Bristol and sets off on foot.

We met for lunch at 12:30 at Le Récamier, a Left Bank restaurant popular with authors and editors. Courtine has already called upon several friends in the neighborhood to find out what was new: a butcher; Follane, the baker who uses only charcoal fired ovens; Sauvignon, a small bar noted for its wine and sandwiches.

Courtine ordered artichoke bottoms vinaigrette, beef Bourguignon, purée of celery and a bottle of Santenay (Domaine des Hautes Cornières) 1961. The "Bourguignon" met his tastes for peasant cooking.

"I was brought up by my grandmother in the Vivarais region. If we were alone for lunch she would make thick omelets filled with ham, leeks, sardines, or asparagus flowers and we would eat them cold. Simple, solid food. She lived to be 93."

From the cheese platter, he chose a Fongère, a type of Comté covered with a leaf of fern, which he found a little firm at the heart. He gently suggested to the waiter that the Pont l'Évêque should be portioned by

## PARIS MOVIES

### A Cops-and-Robbers Tale With All the Ingredients

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

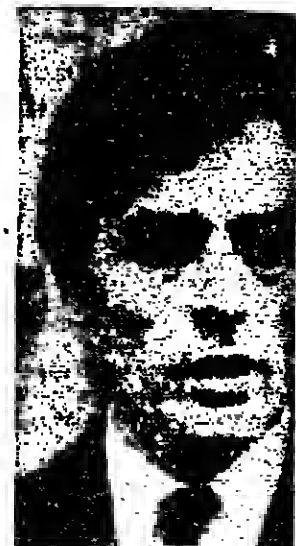
PARIS, Oct. 26.—Jean-Pierre Melville's latest, "Un Flic" (at Colisée, the Rive Gauche and the Français), has the look of a winner. It contains all the necessary ingredients for popular and it is a slick product for a public that knows what it wants.

Its star is Alain Delon, this time on the right side of the enacting a cynical police investigator whose undercover information ranges from female impersonators to Salvation Army Santa Claus. Delon performs with his customary verve as he tracks down a band of bank robbers. He is at home in the shadowy underworld of dubious nightclubs and shady hotels, has an easy way with gangsters' molls, is quick on the trigger and given to beating up suspects when they are dragged to headquarters. Who can resist him with his world-weary nonchalance and his incipient brutality? He is a hero of our times.

#### More Substance

The film has more substance than most of the race-chase melodramas. The private life of a member of the vice squad is interestingly detailed. Day and night, this vigilant guardian of the peace patrols the Champs-Élysées and the Montmartre boulevards, an eagle eye cocked for misconduct.

In addition, there is a Jules Verne interlude in which a helicopter deposits a passenger on top of an express train as it cuts through a foggy, winter night. Delon does not participate in the express train shenanigans, but he is the daring figure of countless other episodes. Catherine Deneuve has been rather neglected, seen only fleetingly as the faithful love of the principal badman. Melville has succeeded in lending life and



Alain Delon

color to what might have just another cops-and-robbers tale in other hands. "Un" is a hit.

Many years ago Sacha Guitai wrote a play, "Le Voleur Nul," in which a mellow, about-town, discovering the mistress has a young love vites his rival to join the fold. Jacques Natanson adapted the situation for Grégoire Delaut and borrowed it as the spring for his "Cette Vieille Ode" in which the great actor Gérard Philipe made his final appearance. It would be difficult to track down how many times has been marshaled into a since, but it surfaces again. Claude Sautet's new work, "César et Rosalie" (at the Médicis, the Cléopâtre, the Madeleine and the Biarritz) its circumstances have been dued.

The older man is Yves-tand, still not sufficiently the role of resignation, an elegant boulevardier of a has been transformed into a crude money grubber. Schneider is a happy chick the lady who is unable to whether to be a rich spinster or a poor cartoonist's wife. Sami Frey has been a mascot as the passionate.

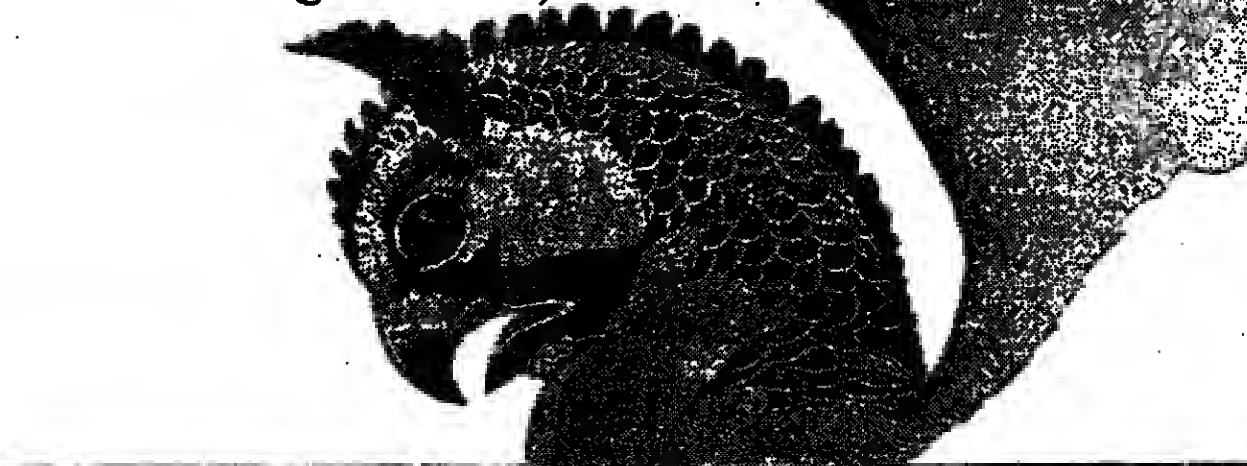
The beginning with its bourgeois family life and perilous auto drives is fairly but the course of the scene is as erratic as the wild. It is so senselessly jumbled though it runs on for two it makes no point and one of the dilemmas of its prin

There is diverting stuff Claude Berri's "Sex Shop the Marivaux, the George-Publicis Saint-Germain and Paranoïa-Elysees). The author plays the lead a farcical account of a happily married bookshop proprietor who turns to pornography and becomes involved with his customers. Berri has pictured the center as a wide-eyed innocent to Venus's court, where he counters feishists, sleeping Toms and nymphs. But vice is lampooned virtue triumphs. The hum spiced—as in Risi's "Vedo"—but a more comic finale have been devised instead regulation. Berri more is rest of the originality and by a charming light touch.

Yannick Bellon's "G Part, Quelqu'un" (at the P) is distinguished by a lyric as it depicts—somehow the technique of Jules Verne—a cross-section of life, centering about the a manic-depressive stock who is a hopeless alcoholic. film is too long, but it is with striking images: the at the flea market with the Pierrot lifting a glass of wooden lips as its music tinkles, various quarters of by day and by night, he ward, episodes in a café, Bourse at high noon. The of a metropolis has been captured, often compell There is a fine performance by Roland Dubillard, the Wright, as the brooding dream Bellon here reveals himself cinematic poet of rare quality.

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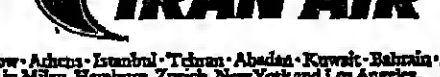
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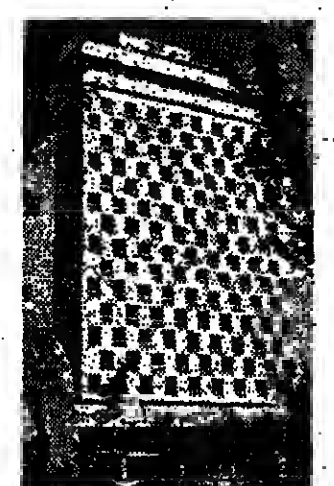
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## Pound Plunges to a Record Low

By Michael Stern  
LONDON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The surly took the unusual step of denying speculation the floating pound would be sold to an historically low parity of only \$2.25 but the pound was ignored in the foreign exchange markets, where it again lost ground and fell down 1.6 cents at \$2.344, its final price was equal to a devaluation of 10 percent of the \$2.937 fixed by the 1948 agreement of last summer. It was also 10 cents below the relatively stable level of \$2.45 it had achieved while rising through the summer and fall.

The float, in which the government lets supply and demand determine the pound's price through trading on the exchange, was initiated last 23. pre-noon trading here, the two-day delivery, price of the pound in relation to the dollar slipped to a record low of \$2.25. Dealers said the pound was "extremely sensitive" to "fairly active" with even sell orders sufficient to depress the rate sharply. The day's heavy trading occurred after the release of the report that the pound was being floated, which was met at 10 Downing Street as a hammer out a voluntary inflation policy. Doubts over success of this effort to halt the runaway inflation, be it to be the worst in Europe, became a key element in the heavy selling of the pound in the last two weeks.

Fed by Uncertainty  
The speculation has fed also uncertainty over when and how the pound will be floated and peg the pound to parity. When this occurs, Bank of England will be asked to enter the exchange and buy pounds when the currency threatens to fall below a predetermined percentage off parity. A rumor that the pound would be re-pegged at \$2.25, 15 below the widely-expected \$2.40, began as a West German newspaper report during a summit meeting of leaders of the Common Market countries.

## The Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rise in dollar bank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:  
Oct. 26, 1972

	Today	Previous
10 per cent	2.240	2.230
12 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
15 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
18 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
20 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
22 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
24 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
26 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
28 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
30 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
32 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
34 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
36 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
38 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
40 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
42 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
44 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
46 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
48 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14
50 per cent	4.112-14	4.112-14

Free. B. Commercial.

## Treasury Denies Report on Parity

In Paris last week. It picked up credibility this week when the prestigious West German Economic Institute said in a statement that the pound was overvalued.

Alarmed over the influence of the speculation, which was caus-

## Profit Plummets 73 Percent At Dunlop-Pirelli Tire Union

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Dunlop Holdings Ltd. said today that profit attributable to Dunlop-Pirelli Union companies plunged 73 percent in the first half, to \$260,000 from \$2.4 million a year earlier.

Dunlop said that while Pirelli losses do not fall directly on Dunlop Holdings (a special arrangement to this effect was agreed on last year), they have become a matter of increasing concern.

The British company said a special study is being carried out by the parent companies of the union on the future prospects of the Italian operations and their consequences.

Dunlop's Profit  
Dunlop said profit attributable to Dunlop Holdings shareholders in the half year ended June 30 was \$5.6 million, up slightly from \$5.4 million a year earlier. Sales rose to \$306 million from \$288 million.

The company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 3 1/2 pence, but said it should not be assumed that the final dividend will be maintained. Last year's total payment was 8 1/8 pence. That statement, with the only marginal improvement in earnings, caused Dunlop stock to drop to a 1972 low of 115 1/2 pence in after-hours trading on the London Stock Exchange, down from 132 pence at the close yesterday.

In Rome, Leopoldo Pirelli, president of Industriale Pirelli S.p.A., said today that the company does not intend to dismiss any workers, as it has solved its short-term overemployment through temporary layoffs. He did not say how long the layoffs would be enforced.

In an interview published in the weekly L'Espresso, Mr. Pirelli said his company "won't" in a crisis. However, he noted, "like

ing daily drops in the price of the pound, the Treasury broke its usual silence on foreign exchange market movements. At 11:30 a.m. it issued a terse statement: "Suggestions that the pound will be repegged at \$2.25 are without foundation."

Prices on the London Stock Exchange "struggled off" the pound's continued weakness and staged a modest rally following earlier dullness.

other Italian concerns, Pirelli faces serious difficulties.

The source of the problems, Mr. Pirelli said, is that investment has continued vigorously in the past three years, though sales volume at constant prices rose only 8 percent. This led to Pirelli facilities working at only 70 percent capacity, and thus to the layoffs.

Regarding rumors that Pirelli is considering closing its main plant at Biadene because it was outdated, the official said that the facility is being gradually modernized and thus "isn't condemned."

Meanwhile, in Milan, Industriale Pirelli S.p.A. said the net loss for the first half of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 would be worse than the loss for the year earlier period. Pirelli gave no figures.

Pirelli Doubles Capital  
MILAN, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Industriale Pirelli said today it has doubled its capital to 127 billion lire (\$218 million) from \$3.5 billion lire.

The rise was subscribed according to ownership of the company, that is 51 percent by Pirelli S.p.A. and 49 percent by Dunlop Holdings. The operation, however, places another year's worth of capital at the time, a spokesman said.

## Profit Rises 21% at Hitachi

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Ltd. profit rose 20.8 percent on a sales increase of 8.7 percent in the half year ended Sept. 30, the electrical appliances producer reported today.

Hitachi said parent-company profit was 12.9 billion yen (\$41.9 million), up from 10.7 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose to \$2.1 billion yen from \$2.0 billion yen.

The company declared an unchanged 3-yen dividend. Officials said the higher results were due to increased demand for color television sets, air conditioners and elevators.

In another report, Kao Soap Co. said profit rose 37 percent in the Sept. 30 first half. It said profit was 1.1 billion yen, up from 804 million yen in the same period a year earlier, while sales were 40.7 billion yen, up from 37.5 billion yen.

In addition to an unchanged 3.75-yen cash dividend Kao is making a 2.5 percent free stock issue.

## Dollar Selling Said Heavy on Tokyo Market

Exchange Curb Rumor Ends Three-Day Lull

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Heavy selling of dollars resumed on the foreign exchange market today, after a three-day lull, following reports that exchange controls may be tightened again.

The market was also reacting unfavorably to slow progress in implementation of the government's yen-defense program adopted last week.

Traders were stepping up conclusion of contracts and shipment of goods to export as much as possible in case of a yen revaluation. Foreign shipowners were actively prepaying their long-term debts to Japanese shipyards to avoid the risk of another revaluation.

A fresh wave of selling followed local press reports that the monetary authorities are looking for ways of preventing the inflow of dollars through this channel.

Bank Intervention  
The Bank of Japan was believed to have bought over \$100 million to support the dollar at the intervention point of 301.10 yen.

Forward dollar rates remained at a low level. April delivery was quoted at around 280 yen, which would represent a revaluation of 10 percent from the present 308 central rate.

Local banking sources believe the possibility is increasing of the yen being revalued soon after the general elections, expected early in December.

Tariff Cuts  
News that the Finance Ministry late yesterday announced a plan for 20 percent across-the-board cuts in import tariffs on 1,865 items as part of the program to avert another revaluation had little impact.

The plan is expected to be approved by the cabinet tomorrow for presentation to parliament. If approved, as expected, by mid-November, it will be enforced about two weeks later.

The plan covers nearly 70 percent of total Japanese imports and is likely to increase imports by between \$200 million and \$300 million annually, the ministry said.

The main items on the list for tariff cuts include automobiles, electric home appliances, cameras, and liquor, the ministry said. The list covers most industrial goods and most processed agricultural products imported by Japan.

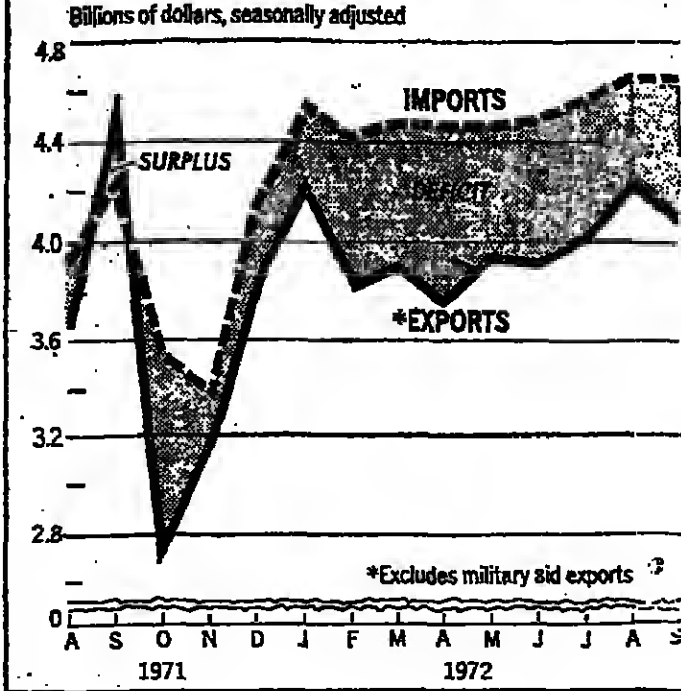
Japan will also apply quantitative limits on exports of cashmere, tape recorders to Western Europe and ball bearings to Britain as of next month, a ministry spokesman said today.

This will be formally decided at tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

EEC Skeptical

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—EEC officials today welcomed Japan's plan to cut tariffs on two-thirds of its foreign imports but expressed skepticism that the move would do much to resolve the EEC's trade problems with the Japanese.

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widens; Germany's Surplus Grows



## U.S. Trade Deficit Widens; Germany's Surplus Grows

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (NYT).—U.S. merchandise exports declined in September and imports rose to another new high, the Commerce Department reported today.

Nevertheless, the country's third-quarter trade deficit, the excess of imports over exports, declined from the record high posted in the June quarter.

Major plus factors in exports during the summer include shipments of grain to the Soviet Union and of auto components to assembly plants in Canada. Imports rose during the quarter chiefly because of increased buying of crude oil and also iron and steel, building materials and textiles.

In September, the department said, exports, including military assistance items, dipped by \$4 billion to \$11.8 billion on a seasonally-adjusted basis. Imports crept up by \$6 million to \$16.7 billion, another record.

The department said that on a balance-of-payments basis, third quarter merchandise trade with other countries was in deficit by \$1.67 billion seasonally adjusted, \$275 million below the record \$1.94-billion deficit in April.

For the first nine months of the year, the merchandise trade deficit dipped to an annual rate of \$7.1 billion from \$7.7 billion for six months. The deficit totaled \$2.7 billion in all of 1971, the first year in which this country imported more goods than it sold abroad.

German Surplus Widens

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 26 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's trade surplus widened in September to 1.63 billion deutsche marks from a 1.34-billion DM surplus in August, but was less than the 1.92-billion mark surplus in September 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first nine months of the trade surplus widened to 13 billion DM from 11.56 billion marks

## Stock Prices Seesaw As Volume Increases

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger's public confirmation of significant progress in the negotiations for peace in Vietnam produced a dramatic, but short-lived, rally in the stock market today.

In yet another demonstration of the extraordinary sensitivity of New York Stock Exchange prices to developments on the war front, a wave of buying rolled into the market as soon as Mr. Kissinger's remark that "peace is at hand" was printed on newswires shortly after noon.

But the upsurge lasted less than an hour, indicating that perhaps some of the reality of peace in Southeast Asia already has been discounted in share prices. For two weeks the market has been reacting to virtually every move made by Mr. Kissinger.

At 1:30 p.m. the Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.68 and by 1 p.m. its gain had been stretched to 6.32. From there it was all downhill, and the Dow closed with a loss of 0.82 at 850.58.

In reality the market's performance was somewhat better than the widely-watched Dow indicated. For instance, the NYSE price index, peaking with a rise of 0.54 at 1 p.m., clung to a gain of 0.21 at the close.

Other popular indicators showed the market solidly up when trading had ended. Of 1,787 issues traded, 977 closed higher and 302 closed lower.

On the bond market corporate bonds gained 3/8 to 1 1/2 point, but backed off as trading activity died down.

In the government sector, the market managed to hold most of its gains and intermediate coupons closed up 3/32 to 3/32. Longer bonds posted gains at 1/8 to 1 1/4 of a point in spots.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### United Won't Buy Concorde

United Airlines will not take up its options to buy six Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliners, officials of UAL Inc., the carrier's parent company, have told newsmen in N.Y. They disclosed the decision, taken recently, in response to questions at a news conference. A spokesman said the reason for the move was not a dissatisfaction with the plane but incompatibility with United's route structure.

### MGM Sells U.K. Unit to EMI

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has agreed to sell Affiliated Music Publishers Ltd., its British-based music publishing company, to EMI Ltd. for about \$10 million. The consideration includes dividends in addition to about \$4 million in cash. Affiliated represents about one-third of MGM's musical publishing interests. MGM says it will now concentrate its efforts on the sale of its U.S.-based music publisher, Robbins Music Corp., one of the largest in the country.

### Gulf Oil to Sell German Operations

Gulf Oil Corp.'s West German subsidiary Erdölwerke Frisia is for sale. The company has a 44,100-barrel-a-day refinery at Emden and about 750 service stations in the country. Gulf declined to give more details. Industry insiders say that Gulf's hopes to streamline Frisia's operations and to expand its filling-station network were foiled by sharply increased Midwest and Libyan crude oil prices and by declining prices for petroleum

products in Germany. These developments resulted in losses for almost all oil companies operating in Germany last year and probably will cause losses in 1972.

### Kredietbank Sees Favorable Results

Brussels-based Kredietbank NV says the outlook for its financial results is "favorable" despite current inflation. The bank says its activities improved substantially in the Sept. 30 first half, more than offsetting increased costs. Total assets rose nearly 10 percent from the March period to 136.8 billion Belgian francs (about \$3 billion).

### Banque de Bruxelles Income Same

Not income at Banque de Bruxelles for the first half ended Sept. 30 was "on the same order of magnitude" as in the like period last year. But the bank, Belgium's second largest, did not give figures. Profit before taxes and depreciation was higher than a year earlier, but the gain was less than the 5 percent increase in total assets, which amounted to 203.5 billion Belgian francs (about \$4.5 billion).

### Occidental Finds Oil in Peru

Occidental Petroleum reports that its first exploratory well on its 2.9 million acre tract in the upper Amazon basin of Peru flowed at a daily rate of 2,650 barrels of low sulphur crude oil. The company says the production rate was limited by available testing facilities. Additional testing is to be undertaken.

Barney Rocca's views on coconut oil could help you make money.

Get the Bache idea on this major new futures market.

This month, trading in coconut oil futures starts on the Pacific Commodities Exchange. To give traders and hedgers a clear picture of this new commodities futures contract, Bache has just published a research report on coconut oil. It was written for us by Bernard Rocca, Jr., a leading trade authority on coconut and her edible oils.

The report discusses factors relating to the production and marketing of coconut oil, other edible oils, and the soybean complex. It includes a survey of recent market developments and future prospects in edible oil commodities—with primary emphasis on coconut oil. If you would like a copy of *Bache Looks at Coconut Oil*, call or visit any Bache office. Or, if you prefer, turn the coupon. No charge or obligation.

Institutional inquiries are invited.

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## Company Reports

American Express				Pennzoil
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter
Profits* (millions)....	36.4	29.6		Revenue (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.51	0.43		Profits (millions)....
Nine Months				Per Share .....
Profits (millions)....	89.2	72.5		Nine Months
Per Share .....	1.25	1.02		Revenue (millions)....
Consolidated Foods				Profits (millions)....
First Quarter	1972	1971		Per Share .....
Revenue (millions)....	477.7	430.8		Third Quarter
Profits (millions)....	19.78	18.23		Revenue (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.72	0.66		Profits (millions)....
*Restated.				Per Share .....
Greyhound				Shell Oil
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)....	783.6	716.6		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	27.1	26.8		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.64	0.67		Per Share .....
Nine Months				Nine Months
Revenue (millions)....	2,139.3	2,137.7		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	51.84	52.51		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	1.24	1.32		Per Share .....
Inland Steel				Standard Brands
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)....	397.3	298.0		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	11.47	10.88		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.63	0.52		Per Share .....
Nine Months				Nine Months
Revenue (millions)....	1,086.4	971.7		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	46.81	34.02		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	2.56	1.85		Per Share .....
Liggett & Myers				Texaco
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)....	183.8	203.5		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	8.15	11.72		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.96	1.40		Per Share .....
Nine Months				Nine Months
Revenue (millions)....	559.4	552.3		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	20.83	27.31		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	2.41	3.32		Per Share .....
*Restated.				Union Pacific
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)....	337.1	285.0		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	22.84	28.15		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.75	0.78		Per Share .....
Nine Months				Nine Months
Revenue (millions)....	933.1	866.99		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	59.44	68.06		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	1.85	2.23		Per Share .....
*Restated.				NAL
Niagara Mohawk Power				White Motors
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)....	133.7	120.3		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	12.67	8.21		Profits (millions)....
Per Share .....	0.31	0.19		Per Share .....
Nine Months				Nine Months
Revenue (millions)....	469.7	426.4		Revenue (millions)....
Profits (millions)....	57.8	41.79		Profits (millions)....



-1972- Stocks and High Low, Div. in \$	Sis.	P/E High Low Last, Chgs	Nat	-1972- Stocks and High Low, Div. in \$	Sis.	P/E High Low Last, Chgs	Nat	-1972- Stocks and High Low, Div. in \$	Sis.	P/E High Low Last, Chgs	Nat				
1000 - California Pac	6.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	1000 - Nat Gas Trans P	10.0	8.5	10.0	10.0	1000 - Kellogg	1.30	9.0	2.5	2.0	

October 25, 1972

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(Continued on next page)







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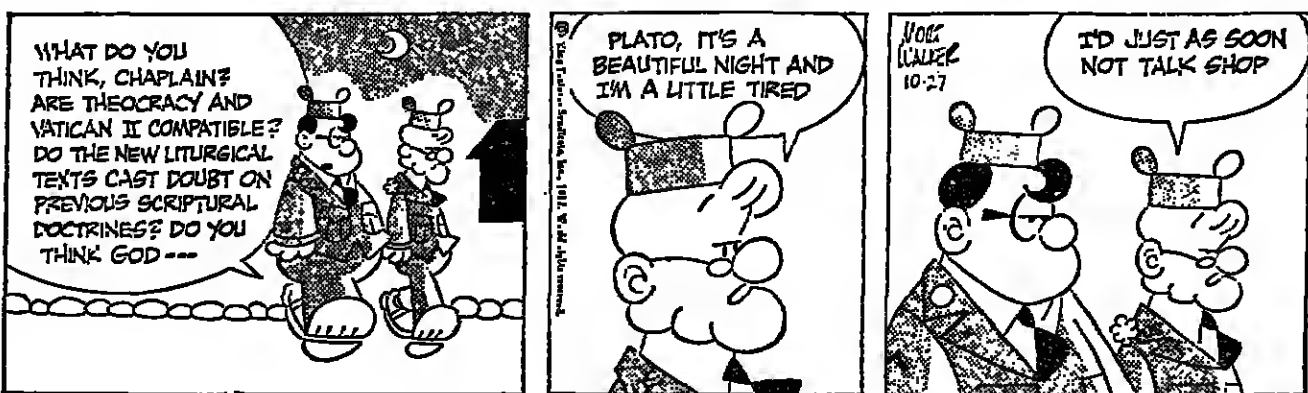
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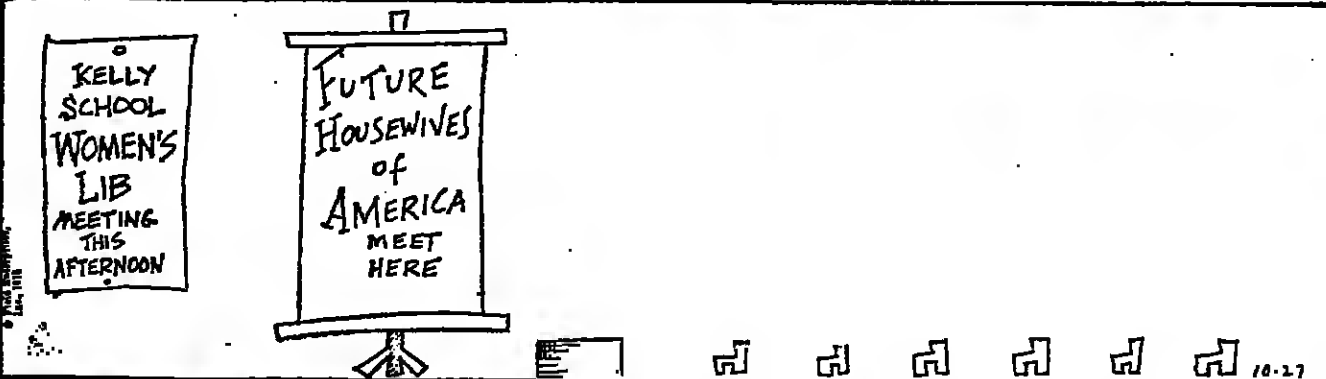
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There was an element of irony in the bidding of the diagramed deal. South opened with one no-trump, and his partner had two ways to probe for a major suit fit en route to game. He could bid two clubs as "non-forcing Stayman" or two diamonds as "game-forcing Stayman."

With such a choice available it is preferable to bid the stronger minor suit to minimize the chance of a lead-directing double by the fourth player. North therefore bid two diamonds, which was right in theory but wrong in practice as it gave East the chance to double and ask for a diamond lead. If North had bid two clubs, his weaker minor, there would have been no double and West would not have known which suit to lead against the eventual three no-trump contract.

As it was, West led the dia-

mond three, the orthodox choice from J x x. South ducked, and when East won with the nine he was unable to continue the suit. He shifted to the heart queen, a safe move whatever the location of the king.

South allowed the heart queen to win, and East shifted to the spade three. Dummy's queen captured West's jack, and a heart was led. East put up the ace, since he would have had an embarrassing lead if he had been forced to win the third round of hearts. As it was, he could return the heart ten to South's king.

South next tried a low club to dummy's jack, and East won with the queen and returned his remaining club to South's ace. The defense had four tricks, but was unable to make more. South crossed to the diamond ace, cashed the heart jack, and returned to his hand with a spade lead. When he cashed the club king he discovered that West still had a club. So when he led a spade to the king in dummy at the 12th trick he knew that the ten would drop from East.

NORTH  
AKQ84  
J532  
AQ7  
J3

WEST EAST  
AJ82 AK83  
Q76 AQ10  
Q163 QK10954  
J10965 Q2

SOUTH (D)  
AK75  
QK84  
Q82  
AK874

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding: South West North East

1NT Pass 2C Pass

3C Pass 3NT Pass

Pass Pass

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SLIGHTLY AKBON ALIA  
ULIAN UNITE DONK  
BIGN TOPPER VIAL  
NUMEROUS RITINWE  
QUINTALIS OINIS  
UNPIS DUELY AIRROW  
ISOBUNKIOWINAMA  
TEXAS EDGE SOIN  
CRYXES SLIDEKICK  
DINTO GNU  
SHULTER FIVELAMB  
HILLO PLATOIR KIEL  
ORIT DINTID EDMA  
RIAL FINEID DESH

DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE GREAT AMERICAN ICE CREAM BOOK

By Paul Dickson. Atheneum, 206 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Robert Lasson

BEFORE Mike Nichols made it, he was a waiter at Howard Johnson's. Everybody who came in asked, "What kind of ice cream do you have?" and he had to rattle off the entire Johnsonian litany. Hundreds of times a day. One hectic afternoon someone asked the fatal question and Mike went to pieces. "Chicken," he replied.

Chicken may be the only ice cream flavor that's never been actually tried. Real ones include tangerine, sunflower. Here comes the Fudge, pumpkin-licorice, bubble gum and an abomination called the Chili Con Carne Good Humor.

In his delectable tutti-frutti of a book, Paul Dickson traces the history of ice cream from ancient Rome to decadent Los Angeles: the invention of the cone; the coming of age of soda and its jerk, with a marvelous glossary of endearingly cornball fountain jargon ("Adam's ale" for water, "Hold the hall" for no ice). The cherry atop this sumptuous sundae is a chapter on basic ice cream recipes for the do-it-yourselfer who wants to compete with Louis Sherry, and a mouth-watering "Compendium of Concoctions" like Strawberry Mousse and Triple Ice Cream Bombe with Fluffy Chocolate-Nut Sauce. Warning: Just reading some of these is 130 calories.

We have space for just a few of the rum raisins in this heady mix:

In the 1880s, some communities had laws prohibiting the sale of sodas on Sunday. Some early genius formulated a "sodaless soda"—the sundae—that satisfied both customers and God.

In 1946 the ice-cream industry looked forward to a billion-gallon year, and in prose used only by agelor Con I ministers, political nombradors and trade journals, The Ice Cream Review exulted:

"It can be done. It will be done. Let us go up and possess this billion gallon land... True, you will profit in dollars and cents by making a success of this crusade, your crusade. But you will get an equal or even greater degree of satisfaction by having the Public enjoy and benefit from the use of more and still more ice cream, Milk In Its Finest Form."

In 1967 Fidel Castro boasted that his nation would soon produce more flavors than America. Cuba then had 26 and would eventually "put the U.S. to shame with 42." This produced a call from Irvin Robbins, who made it perfectly clear that Baskin-Robbins alone had a repertoire of over 290 flavors. Put that in

Robert Lasson worked in a rice, wrote a short film on commercial ice cream making, has eaten the stuff from creamery at Penn State to G rardelli Square in San Francisco. © The New York Times

## CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

1 Fervor

5 Give service to

10 Records of deeds

14 Seagoing snail

15 Ross Sea cape

16 Arab sailboat

17 Mechanical device catches fire

19 Apportion

20 Reveal poetically

21 Hawaiian grass

22 Puckered fabric

24 Domestic

26 South Africans

27 Measures

28 Table of

31 Mud volcano

34 James and

35 English liver

36 Diagram

37 Canute et al.

38 Put away

39 Long time

40 Vapors

41 Puts on the record

42 Inferior in status

44 Close friend

45 An — the ground

46 Diamond in the rough

50 Satirist Anatole

52 Carnelian

53 Verb ending

54 French composer

55 Product of a chatterbox

58 Stage

59 Northern constellation

60 Forest greenery

61 Flying device

62 River of Ukraine

63 Annoys

DOWN

1 Ciphers

2 Slip off

3 Brownish-yellow

4 Card game

5 Rustic homes

6 Of age

7 Edible root

8 Sea bird

9 Answers

10 Fischer and Spassky

12 Little ones

13 "— doch-an doris"

18 Scottish V.I.P.

23 Rents

25 Wearing appare

26 Carpi

28 Short story

29 Easy gait

30 Does mending

31 Hungriest

32 What some surgeons do

34 Opera heavy

37 Enlarges

38 Auctioneer's word

40 Connelly

41 Washington ze star

43 Woolly

44 Tropical bird

45 Food additive

46 Hybrid cat

47 Midwest range

48 Ordeals

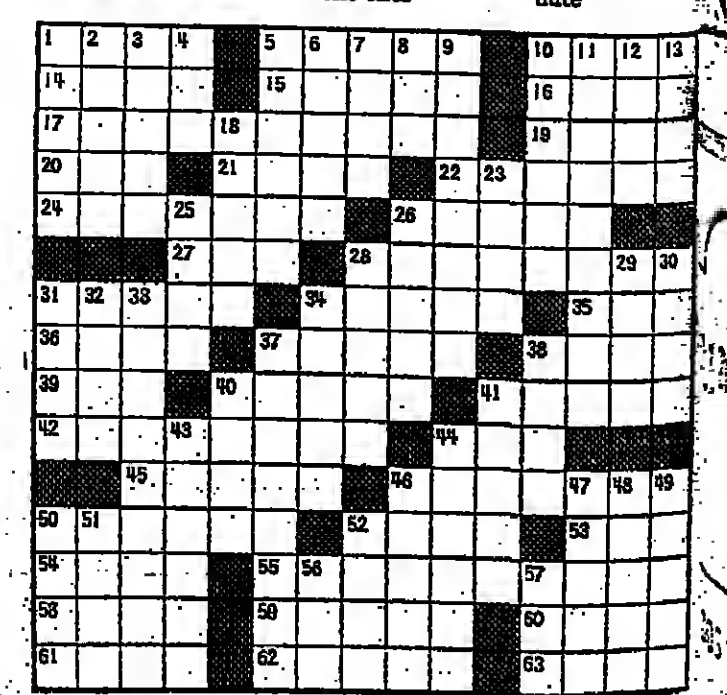
50 Antiaircraft fir

51 Branches

52 Asterisk

56 Common verb

57 First-century date



**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURLS

PUROG

VORPLE

HUNGEOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEAVE BATON UNLESS ABBUCT

Answer: How to complain about a dull knife — BE BLUNT.

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هكذا عنه الأصل